The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,105 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons. H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911 1000	L. Ormsby	23rd Sept.
MOOLTAN	3726 550	R. Hazelwood	30th "
*P. RAJPUTANA	4753 900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
PLASSEY	3694 600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*P. SHANNON	4189 850	J. S. Murray	21st "
GANGES	2789 500	M. de Horne	28th "
*P. BOKARA	2944 900	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 9 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By these, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Turin, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about
ANCONA	3128 400	J. P. Hassall	30th Sept.
MALWA	3652 2700	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3772 700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3587 90	H. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 10, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	3,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILA	5,000 800	20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent's
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

THE S.S. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P., Capt. C. BURNER, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL *VIA* MARSEILLES on or about the 8th October. The has good accommodation for First Class Passengers, but carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

Passengers can book through to London overland.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16 Sept. 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3769 490	Capt. F. Bilchl.	21st Sept

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

s.s. PERSIA	3317	481 Captin Hutchison	5th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3387	490 Capt. T. Knox	20th Oct.
s.s. AMA	3550	490 Capt. J. Craig	4th Nov.
s.s. BRAEMAR	5000	500 Capt. Boothby	17th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
Passengers by s.s. Britania and s.s Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 17, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct, on or about the 25th inst. and passages can now be secured.
The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail at 1 p.m. positively on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE—

4196 yards Portable Steel Rails, 11 lbs. per yard, with Iron Sleepers, Fish-Bolts and Fish-plates. For 2 feet gauge.
880 yards ditto ditto without Sleepers.
8 Sets Points and Crossings for the above.
6 Front Tip Wagons.
2 Side Tip do.
All the above very little used.

Also
2 Holman's Patent Pumps in good working order, with India-rubber Hose and Copper Nozzle.
1 Double Purchase Crab Winch to lift 4 tons direct from barr [illegible]
1 Single Purchase ditto to lift 2 tons do.
6 Field Officers' Tents, each Rs. 50.
1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent, 16' by 16', with Dharries, Chicks and Pardas complete, Rs. 250.
2 Single Pole 10ft Tents, each Rs. 100.
2 10 feet Dummy Levels, very little used, each Rs. 250.
2 14 feet Leveling Staves, each Rs. 35.
2 Screw Jacks, to lift 12 tons.
Apply to

KIRBY THOMPSON & Co.,
Bhore

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd September 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 19, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.
Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.
An excellent substitute for the Fresh Fruit either for Pies or for Stewing.
Per Tin Re. 1-9 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSE BERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAW-BERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.
KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT.
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Raisins, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ..... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2 12 "
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

TO LET, for the Season, "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Mulbry Cottage," "Rose Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to
HURRE HAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estate of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Sonwargolli, Poona.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1 6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE { in 1 lb. packets / in 2 lb. packets	per packet	1 0
	per packet	2 0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

SIX MONTHS' EXPORTS..... TO AMERICA.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

	Dozens.
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Louis Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co.	525

24,210 DOZENS!!! .....

24,210 DOZENS!!! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR BANIANS AND DRAWERS.

"FOR ALL CLIMATES."—"SPECIAL TEXTURES."

SLOPED LOW IN FRONT OF NECK.

		Rs. a.
Gauze Balbriggan Banians	six	14 0
Gauze Balbriggan, Old Gold, very thin and silky	"	21 0
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	"	21 0
Superfine "A Special Article for Indian Wear," soft and fashionable	"	27 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, very elastic, and non-irritating	"	40 0
Fine Zephyr or Net, possesses all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary bathing	"	35 0
Sun ner Merino, soft medium substance	"	34 0
Gauze Shetland Hams, a specialité, extra elastic, made from pure wool, the natural colour, the softest Vest procurable	"	40 0
Drab Merino, for the homeward journey or cool climates, each	each	7 0
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool, for cold climates	"	7 0

WOVE DOUBLE SEATS.

		Rs. a.
Short Trunk Drawers for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated	per pair	5 0
Fine Balbrigan Pants, fitted with Belt Bands	"	4 8
Old Gold Balbrigan Pants, very thin, soft and elastic	"	4 8
Long Drawers, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double seated, with deep Belt Bands		7 8
Bathing Drawers, fine Brown Cotton	A new make Waited Tops, & no Elastic	1 8 / 2 0
Fancy Stripes do. do.		
White Summer Merino Pants, fitted with Belt Bands		6 12
Best Stout Drab Merino Pants for the homeward journey, &c		7 0
Grey Scotch Shetland Lambswool Pants, for wear in cold climates		7 0

SPECIAL CASH (OR V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., {OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,} BOMBAY.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

OILS.
Best and Pure.
Raw and Boiled.
Linseed Oils.
Per bottle, As. 14.
Turpentine,
Per bottle, As. 14.

PAINTS.
Ready mixed, of best make, and various Colours,
Blue, Black, Chocolate, Red, French, Grey, Green, &c.
Per 3 lb. tin, Re. 1.

VARNISHES.
Superior Quality.
Cabinet, Carriage, Copal, Oak, Goldsize, Blackwood Varnish, &c.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

VARNISHES.
For Reviving Book Covers, Bags, Carriage Cushions, &c. Black, Green or Maroon.
Per bottle Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.
THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.
Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 48, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

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OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,
NEAR BOMBAY AND POONA.
Under New European Management.
Splendidly Situated and Open to the Westerly Breeze
COMMODIOUS AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES.
COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND BEST OF FOOD.
PURE BRACING AIR.
EXCELLENT RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND HOLIDAY-SEEKERS.
LAWN-TENNIS COURT AND RIFLE RANGE.
SHAIK,
Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE,
A most decided Desideratum.

THIS Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE" will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.
Four annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
ÆRATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Brisk and Sparkling—

	Re.		Re.
Soda Water.....	0-10 per doz.	Tonic Water ...	0-14 per doz.
Aerated Water.	0-10 "	Seltzer Water..	1-0 "
Potash Water..	0-12 "	Lithia Water..	1-0 "
Limonade	0-12 "	Ginger Ale	1-4 "
Gingerade	0-14 "	India Pale Ale.	1-4 "
Martineau's Diabetic Remedy			1-4 "

DR. MARTINEAU'S PRESCRIPTION FOR DIABETES, CARBONATE OF LITHIA AND ARSENIATE OF SODA IN AERATED WATER
Which he avers is an infallible cure when used to the exclusion of other drinks.
See *Times of India.*
Accurately dispensed by our English Chemists in pure
SPARKLING AERATED WATER.
Re. 1-4 per doz.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL BRAIN, NERVE AND MUSCLE TONIC KNOWN.

THESE are highly recommended and used with great success in MENTAL OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, through whatever cause, and in restoring YOUTHFUL VIGOUR, VITALITY and STRENGTH in OLD and DEBILITATED SUBJECTS. Prompt, save and sure.

Also
HARLEY'S COMPOUND
DAMIANA ELIXIR.
This remedy is used for the purpose for which the "Pearls" are recommended.
On receipt of Rs. 6-8 a bottle of PEARLS, or Rs. 7-8 a bottle of the ELIXIR, sent free to any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
For the cure of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and other diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Per Bottle As. 8 and Re. 1.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties. As this Preparation is entirely free from opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given, without any danger, even to children. It NEVER fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary Cold, when attended with Feverishness and Headache, the medicine acts as a charm, giving speedy relief when properly administered and the directions given with each bottle are attended to.

By common consent this is the best preparation known for the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST—the most soothing, healing and strengthening. As a COUGH BALSAM, it has no equal, and having been in popular use for over seven years, and largely recommended by the Medical Profession with the happiest results, it can, therefore, be relied upon with perfect confidence by the public.

It is very pleasant to the taste, and does not offend the most sensitive stomach. It is readily taken by children and delicate persons, and it is also used as a SYRUP for improving the voice of SINGERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS and CLERGYMEN.

TESTIMONIALS.
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"An invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY IS A CERTAIN AND SURE CURE FOR
PILES
in their worst form.
Internal, External,
Bleeding or Blind
PILES,
all yield to treatment by
HARLEY'S PRESCRIPTION.
Price 4s. 6d.
or from the Sole Agents,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
For Rs. 3, including Bandage.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DEVIDAS LALUBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant Deceased.
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY and DWARKADAS LULLOOBHOY, two of the Executors named in the Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
for Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 10th day of September 1887.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. HASSUM ALI AHMED *alias* DADA, of Bombay, Memon Mehomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to SELL to MOTTEE JUGJEEWAN All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement (218) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 638, and new Survey No. 3-1794, and also a piece of leasehold ground containing by admeasurement (74) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 16 and 18, and new Survey No. 1794, standing in the name of the said Hassum Ahmed *alias* Dada, in aggregate (292) square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the North side or Picquet Road or otherwise called Esplanade Cross-Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his Tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards West partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Dhobi Girdhur Doolubh, on or towards the North partly by the property of Cowasjee Eduljee and partly by the property of the said Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, and on or towards the South by the said Picquet Road or otherwise called Esplanade Cross-Road. All persons having claims upon the said property by way of mortgage, lease, lien, sale gift, in ordinance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the Undersigned at his shop No. 38, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter made shall be considered as null, void and waived.—Dated this 11th day of September 1887.

MOTEE JUGJEEWAN,
Chuckla Street, opposite Y. A. Lacka & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "SINGAPORE," Captain G. PARODI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 19th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Bombay, Sept 19, 1887

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "DRACO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September 1887.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of this BANK will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive—

By Order of the Board,
W. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1887.

NOTICE.
"TEMPLE BAR."

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that the premises he now occupies having been leased to another firm, he will be compelled to CLOSE his ESTABLISHMENT on and after SUNDAY the 25th inst.

All claims against him must be sent in and all accounts owing must be paid before the 24th.

An auction sale of the furniture and Billiard tables will be held on the premises on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

TOM SAYERS,
Proprietor.

Temple Bar, 19th Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 p.m.

By order of the Chairman.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 19th September 1887.

WARRANTED
18 CARAT GOLD HALL-MARKED
ALBERT CHAINS.
Full Size.
Suitable for Presentation.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for SUPPLYING LIME for Government Public Works at Bombay.

Forms of Tender may be obtained and conditions of Contract learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 19th Sept. 1887.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rs. 75 per Share, for the first Half-year ending 30th June 1887, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd September 1887, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th inst. on production of Share Certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs.	a.
Abbe Mouret's Transgression, Illustrated fully.	2	8
Adam Smith, by R. B. Haldane	0	10
Advice to a Wife	1	12
Callender Fads of 1888	1	0
Creole's Crime: a Detective Story	0	6
Dicken's Edwin Drood	1	0
Essays, Mazzini	0	10
Frank, by Maria Edgeworth	1	4
Herrick Poems	0	10
Hotwater Supply: a Practical Treatise upon the Filling of Hotwater Apparatus	2	0
Keith's Wife, by Lady Violet Greville	1	4
Key to Reed's New Guide Book	2	4
Nuttall's Pronouncing Dictionary, with Appendix of Foreign and Classical Words	1	12
Postage Stamp Album	0	10
Queer Stories from Truth	0	10
Reed's New Guide Book	3	8
Reynard the Fox	1	4
Rookewood Tragedy	0	6
Sparks of Wit and Humour	0	10
Stormy Waters, by R. Buchanan	1	4
Tips for Tricyclists, by Professor Hoffmann	0	10
Waverly Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott	1	4
What she cost him	0	10
Wood's Illustrated Natural History	2	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, Meadow Street, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1887, for LAYING CAST-IRON PIPES in different Streets and places, within the Island of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 900 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in Cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 900 will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Dept., Municipal Comr.'s Office, 19th Sept. 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and after MONDAY next, the twenty-sixth instant, until further notice, a Passenger Train will run every night between Bombay and Poona at the following times, namely:—Leave Bombay at 11 p.m., arrive at Poona at 6-45 a.m. Leave Poona at 11 p.m. arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m.

These Trains will stop at the principal intermediate stations only.

2. On and after the same date the Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 5 p.m. and arriving at Poona at 10-45 p.m. and the Up Passenger Train leaving Poona at 5 p.m. and arriving in Bombay at 11-5 p.m., will be discontinued.

3. Also the Down Local Passenger Train which leaves Bombay at 10 p.m., and arrives at Tanna at 11-15 p.m., will be discontinued on and after MONDAY the twenty-sixth instant, and the Up Local Passenger Train, which leaves Tanna at 5-45 a.m. and arrives in Bombay at 7 a.m., will be discontinued from TUESDAY, the twenty-seventh instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Nineteenth of September.

TO CONTRACTORS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

ATTENTION is invited to the quarries of the well-known "PORBANDAR STONE" situated in the Aditana Hill, about eight miles from the Port of Porbandar, from which there is access by sea to all parts of India. The softness, durability and beauty of the best kinds have led to its employment for ornamental architecture, but the supply is practically inexhaustible and easily worked. There is no reason why its cost should not be much diminished and its use greatly extended if the industry is taken up by persons of intelligence and capital.

A good bridged and metalled road is being made and will shortly be completed, between the hill and the creek where the stone is loaded into lighters. It is thence conveyed about a mile to the roadstead, where it is transferred to country craft. The latter boats, when bound for Bombay, can fill up with cotton during the great export of the season. The quarry-land has been demarcated into thirteen sections corresponding to already existing divisions, and each bearing a name recognized in the local trade. The stone in four of these sections is first class in quality; in two it is second class; in four it is third class; and in three of fourth or lowest class. Even the inferior stone is largely exported to Gujarat in Slabs.

The royalty due to the owner of the land, the export duty levied by the State, and all other charges, levied by the two aforesaid parties have been consolidated into one charge, which is equivalent to between 6 and 7 rupees per 100 cubic feet.

Bai Shri Pratapba, the owner, has entrusted the management of her whole immoveable property to the Administrators, subject to the Sanction of Government.

It is hoped at this early stage to arrive into any arrangement for a long term of years, as it may be better for all parties to get a little expedience first. Any capitalist who may wish to try the ground is requested to apply for the sole right for twelve months to quarry, in one or other of the thirteen sections on such terms for occupancy right as may be agreed on. Any other particulars will as far as possible be given with pleasure by

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Porbandar State, Kathiawar

Porbandar, September 15, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHEED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FEMALE NATIVE CANDIDATES, to be educated at the Bombay Cama Hospital, the Agra Medical School, or the Mayo School, Nagpur, for the service of the Berar Branch of the National Association for affording Medical Relief to the Women of India.

CONDITIONS.

Candidate's age.			Nationality or caste.			Linguistic and educational qualification.		
For Bombay.	For Agra.	For Nagpur.	For Bombay.	For Agra	For Nagpur.	For Bombay.	For Agra.	For Nagpur.

Terms will be stated on application and according to qualifications, and it should be noted that of two candidates, one being a Berari, and another a Foreigner, both of equal qualifications, the Berari will have the preference. So too in case of a candidate's being an Eurasian and her competitor a native, qualifications being equal, the choice will fall to the native. In rendering their qualifications, candidates will please be particularly explicit. The language or languages in which they have been educated, and to what extent, must be clearly rendered and certified.

Admitted candidates will have to undergo a course of study for a year or a longer period, according to their qualifications, at any one of the abovenamed Institutions.

PURUSHOTTAMRAO,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch.

Amraoti, Sept. 10, 1887.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

HORSE AND PONY CLOTHING.

COMPLETE SETS (consisting of Quarter-piece, Apron and Hood) in a variety of materials. Prices according to Pattern and Size required, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17 per set Cash or by V. P. P.

Address the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Puborde Gonmart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 1,00,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioner, Madras, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 20 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 15th October 1887. The allotment should be fully paid up before 15th December 1887. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 23rd August 1887, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
President Municipal Commission.

Municipal Office, Madras, 26th August 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Trituration, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co,

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September 1887, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October 1887, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM BYTRELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd September 1887.

NOTICE.—We the Undersigned have commenced GENERAL AGENCY business at MORMUGAO, GOA, under the name and style of "MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY."

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.

Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 2 per month, including horse-keeping. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TO BE ISSUED IMMEDIATELY
COMPLETE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS
IN
LARDEN'S HEAT.
BY
WM. MENZIES ALEXANDER, M. A., B. Sc.,
WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THIS work is designed to aid Previous Students in preparing for the University Examinations. While it will prove useful to students generally, to those who have to pursue their studies in private it will be found invaluable. In addition to the problems in the text book there have been appended above 100 original problems, giving the work an independent value.

Orders for the above will now be received
by RAMCHANDRA GOVI D.
Manager to Mrs. RADHABAI
ATMARAM SAGOON,
Bookseller, Publisher, &c.,
No. 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સુનદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th September 1887, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 29th September 1887, both days inclusive.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 38.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsir's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Trituration, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY
ORR AND BARTON'S
MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Single.	Double.
No. 1 Octavo	size 9½ by 5½, ...	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
" 2 Quarto	" 11½ by 9½, ... "	13-0	" 21-0
" 3 Foolscap	" 14½ by 9½, ... "	16-8	" 25-0
" 4 Folio	19½ by 12½, ... "	27-0	" 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N.B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!
AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY. VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

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Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents.
First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
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Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect
A LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE
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Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1887-88, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	Forest Depots on road-sides.
Belgaum Taluka	1,700	
Total	5,700	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000	Kadra, Kumta and Honawar
Central Division of Kanara	401	
Southern Division of Kanara	2,200	Bunder Depots.
Total	4,600	

Khandies of 560lbs. each.

2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ALTERNATIONS of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India For a 25 lb box.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	0 0 0	31 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe.	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS: THE PROPRIETOR.	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
BERENAG TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

...pal Corporation, 3 p.m.
...Martins Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

...LS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Australia (s), from London; and Singa... (s), Gonoa.

...SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pembo (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; ...Eastwood (ship), Calcutta.

...POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per steamer s. Deccan will be closed at the General Post Office, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at ... a.m.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Gray (Capt.), Warner, Scott-Stewart, Sladen and Sammer vs. White—Craigie (Capt.) Fenton, Dixon and Wallace. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A young Hindoo woman named Bailee aged 18 years whilst looking out of a window on the 2nd floor of a house at Chinch Bunder 1st Road lost her balance and fell out into a back lane, on Saturday last, whereby she sustained serious internal injuries. She is at present under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A horse which was being ridden by one Abdool Rahimon on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Sunday last, took fright and bolted, knocking over one Cassum Somjee who sustained an injury to his collar bone. The rider was afterwards thrown, but escaped with but slight injuries. The horse was subsequently secured and further accident avoided.

TOO EAGER FOR CUSTOM.—Four native boatmen were charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with obstructing the navigation in the harbour. On Sunday last, one of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers was coming up the harbour, when these boatmen went alongside and climbed on board for passengers. Their conduct was calculated to prevent the proper navigation of the vessel, and they were, therefore, fined Rs. 5 each.

THEFT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—A Mahomedan, named Curim Allbux, was charged yesterday with having in his possession a case of spelter, valued at Rs. 3. As he was going away with the case on Saturday last from one of the sheds in the Prince's Dock, he was discovered with the property by an employe in the dock and was given in charge of the police. Mr. Ryan, who tried the case, sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default, to undergo 14 days' hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (weather permitting.):—

March	Elitea	Kuhner
Selection	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Bid Me Goodbye	Camors.
Gavotte	Theodora	Thiere.
Polka	Black and Tan	Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT AT A HINDOO TEMPLE.—Ruttonsey Kessowji was placed yesterday before Mr. Ryan on a charge of stealing sundry articles and cash. He went to a Hindoo temple in the Fort, and took away from the place the poor-box, containing about about Rs. 70. The police, on searching the accused's house, found there a silver watch and a turban belonging to other people. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty to all these thefts, produced a sum of Rs. 61, and pointed out to the police two Brahmins at Walkeshwar, to whom he gave the box. They at once gave up the box, with some cash in it. The prisoner was sentenced to an accumulated term of 6 months' imprisonment.

A SHAM KARBARI.—A curious case of personation occurred in the Satara Collectorate lately. It appears that some days ago a Brahmin appeared at Islampur and passed himself off as the newly-appointed Karbhari of Miraj. The Mamlatdar of Islam hearing of this, went to the Dharamsalla, where the false Karbhari had put up and invited him to accept the hospitality of his humble abode. The intruder accepted the invitation and, after partaking of the feast which was prepared for him, left next morning on the pretence of proceeding to Miraj to join his appointment of Karbhari. He then went to Shirala, where he pretended he was the Chief Constable of Koregaum Taluka; but he was arrested by the Chief Constable, who recognised him as the man for whose arrest a circular had been issued by the Superintendent of Police, Satara.—*Deccan Herald*.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY 20, VIGIL OF ST. MATTHEW.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEDNESDAY 21, ST. MATTHEW'S DAY.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALARMING OCCURRENCE AT MAHIM.

ON Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock a Mrs. Stewart residing near Mahim Fort, which is at present occupied as a residence by Mr. Steers, a Customs Officer, reported to Inspector Raymond of the Mahim District, that something serious was taking place at the Mahim Fort. It appears that Mr. Walter Steers, employed in the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, at present on leave, is staying in the Mahim Fort with his brother. While suffering from some form of nervous excitement he seized a gun and commenced firing into the compound of the Fort, taking aim from the front door of his room, and threatening to shoot anybody that approached him. His conduct caused the whole family, mother, brothers, and sisters to quit the premises in fear and trembling. Inspector Raymond in company with two or three native Policemen at once repaired to the scene and made an attempt to apprehend the man. But being unaware of the position of his room, they entered a narrow winding passage that leads to it. Before they got near enough to obtain a view of enemy, the gun was fired in close proximity to them, and they came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valour, and they retreated. Immediately afterwards several other reports of a gun in rapid succession were heard, the man evidently on hearing foot-steps in the passage, having re-commenced firing. In the mean time Mr. Grennan, the Acting Superintendent of the Division, was informed of the affair and he also repaired to the scene and with Mr. Raymond made another attempt to arrest Mr. Steers but without success. At mid-night however everything appeared to be still in the Fort, and the officers going to the door of the man's room, found him sound asleep. First making sure of the gun, they secured the man himself. The gun which was a double barrelled one was found to be loaded. In the room occupied by Mr. Steers was found a quantity of ammunition, and in the compound in front of his room four empty cartridge cases and two loaded ones were picked up. Mr. Steers was then removed to the European General Hospital, under charge of Inspector Raymond and a Police escort.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 6th Sept.:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 6. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,53,229	15	0	48,53,204	15	0
Treasury Balances	2,03,35,027	2	4	2,07,82,194	14	8
Other Deposits	3,68,97,426	1	1	3,54,89,765	11	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,92,134	3	0	4,05,721	2	1
Sundries	15,01,153	7	2	14,92,916	8	11
Rs...	8,39,76,970	12	7	8,30,23,703	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	92,40,657	0	0	91,48,456	6	0
Other authorized Investments	48,72,819	8	0	48,39,172	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	61,07,481	5	2	61,55,776	10	8
Credits on do.	81,89,225	13	11	71,14,061	0	9
Bills discounted	1,81,22,915	0	6	1,77,91,016	2	3
Balances with other Banks	6,21,440	12	5	6,22,349	12	9
Bullion	2,180	14	9	1,964	13	5
Dead Stock	11,35,400	1	6	11,24,168	6	8
Stamps	10,012	3	3	9,583	14	8
Sundries	8,82,767	6	6	8,81,072	6	3
Cash at Head Office	1,57,31,392	5	6	1,52,64,797	14	3
Do. at Branches	1,80,79,686	1	1	1,98,30,983	12	6
Rs.	8,39,76,970	12	7	8,30,23,703	4	2

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BYWATER, PERRY & Co.) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices:—79 Queen Victoria street, London. 2,000 References.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain W. J. Nantes, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 2nd September. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J W Howell	Mr A Gray
Mr and Mrs Wilds, 2 children and infant	Mr Wilkinson
	Miss B Kemp and infant.
Maj and Mrs Malcolm	Mr Sullivan
Mr Rogers	Mr P C Hook
Mr Jones	Mrs Meller, infant and child
Mr H Warren	Mr W Rogers
Surg-Major Patterson	Mr Gleem
Miss Patterson	Mr E Osborne
Mr W H Godden	Mr E S Martin

FROM VENICE—Lieut W G Wyld.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Otto Eck	Maj G W Rogers
Mr H Bathe	Mr E A Elwin
Mr J Bradley	Mr W E Evans-Gordon
Mr A B Forde	Mr J T Menzies
Mr A. W. Da is	Mr Warwick
General Perkins	Mr F Reilly
Mr Taylour	Maj Genl and Mrs Edwards
Mr G Donnell	Mr Lovett

FROM SUEZ—Mr Michael Covella.

FROM ADEN—Lieut Hoghton.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH AUGUST TO 2ND SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE House of Lords sat for a short time on Friday and again on Tuesday, but the business was formal on each occasion.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion in opposition to the proclamation of the Irish National League was resumed by Sir George Trevelyan, and was continued by the Attorney-General, Mr. T. Harrington, Lord Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. T. Healy; after which a division was taken, showing 195 for the motion and 272 against it. On Saturday the Labourers' Allotments Bill was passed through Committee after a discussion occupying the whole of the sitting. On Monday the Irish votes were discussed in Committee of Supply. That for the Constabulary was strongly opposed by the Nationalist members, but was ultimately passed. The discussion of other Irish votes occupied the whole of Tuesday's sitting, the Irish members indulging in violent personal attacks on Mr. A. J. Balfour and Colonel King-Harman, which rendered necessary the frequent interference of the Chairman. The sitting on Wednesday was also devoted to the Irish votes, several of which were passed. Last night, replying to a complaint of a prohibited meeting at Ennis on Sunday next, Mr. A. J. Balfour said the Government would not be deterred from proclaiming meetings which were likely to encourage intimidation and lawlessness. An angry discussion followed, after which the Irish estimates were again proceeded with.

On Tuesday Sir J. Fergusson announced that the Ameer of Afghanistan had assented to the frontier arrangement agreed to by Russia and Great Britain. Sir J. Fergusson also announced that the United States Government had agreed to a new Fisheries Commission, and that Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., had consented to act as Chief Commissioner for this country.

The Bank of England *minimum* rate of discount was yesterday raised to 4 per cent.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lords Cranbrook and Ashbourne and Sir M. Hicks-Beach.

The result of the polling in North Huntingdonshire was declared on Wednesday. The Hon. A. Fellowes, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 286 over Mr. Harris Sanders, Gladstonian.

The Hon. Mrs. Curzon has died from the effects of burning, her clothing having caught fire while she was undressing.

Lord Donoraile died on Friday last from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a tame fox in January last.

General C. C. M'Intyre, who served with distinction during the Indian Mutiny, died on Thursday week, aged 80.

Mr. Charles Waring, the railway contractor and formerly M.P. for Poole, died on Friday last.

A demonstration against the proclamation of the Irish National League was held on Saturday in Trafalgar-square. Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. Nolan, M.P., were among the speakers, but the assemblage was comparatively small.

Mr. Gladstone gave an address at Hawarden on Tuesday on the subject of the Royal Jubilee, and dwelt on the dignity and propriety with which the Queen had fulfilled all her duties.

A sailing yacht at Ilfracombe was capsized on Friday last by a sudden squall, and some 12 or 14 passengers were drowned.

A young woman, a schoolmistress at Shrewsbury, was brutally assaulted in a railway carriage on Saturday by a man, who pursued her along the footboard to another carriage while the train was running at full speed. The man was found afterwards on the line much injured, and he, as well as the young lady, now lies in Shrewsbury Hospital.

Three daughters of Mrs. Crowther, sister of Mr. Lea, M.P., were drowned while bathing on Wednesday at Downderry, Cornwall.

A lady and her daughter, walking on Southend Pier on Monday, were overtaken by the tram cars which run along the pier, and the mother was crushed to death, her daughter being dangerously injured.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. Schwann, M.P., and Mr. Conyboare, M.P., were elected members of the League, the former subscribing 50 guineas to the funds. The chairman, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., who presided, declared that the League would continue its work in despite of the Government, who would in the end have to yield to the people of Ireland.

The evictions on the O'Grady estate in Limerick were proceeded with on Tuesday. A great crowd of men and women hooted and stoned the police, who made several arrests.

Archbishop Walsh, in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, has suggested a conference of Irish landlords and tenants with a view to reconcile their respective views as to the holding of land.

OBITARY.—F. R. Cockerell, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Col. R. S. I. Prendergast, Mad. Cav.; Maj-Gen. W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Ben. Ret.; Sir W. E. Hanmer, Bart.; Sir F. S. Head, Bart.; Viscount Doneraile; General C. C. M'Intyre, C.B.; Sir J. R. L. Dickson, M.D.; Col. F. A. Anley, late R.A.; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Gilby; Capt. T. K. Fitzgerald; Capt J. H. James; Mr. Charles Waring; Mr. C. Romilly; Professor Baldwin; the Hon. Mrs. Curzon; Lady M. Beace-Jones; Lady Walker.

Affairs in Bulgaria are very unsettled. The formation of a new Ministry meets with great difficulties, and in the meantime personal dissensions are spreading. Russia is still urging the Porte to exercise its suzerain authority, and there appears to be some disposition at the Porte to undertake the task. The French Consul at Sofia has been withdrawn. A rumour is current at Sofia that Prince Ferdinand intends to visit the European Capitals, but his departure from Bulgaria would be taken as a virtual retirement from the position to which he was elected.

The murderer Pranzini was executed on Wednesday in Paris.

The Paris paper *Le Figaro* on Friday last announced that the mobilization experiment would be made by the 17th Army Corps, whose head-quarters are at Toulouse. It is officially admitted that this intelligence is correct, but the authorities declare that the information was obtained surreptitiously. Telegraphic orders were sent from Paris on Tuesday for the mobilization experiment to begin. The German papers ridicule the movement, which they believe to have been carefully prepared for some time.

The French *Journal Officiel* published on Monday the report of a Commission recommending the construction of several railways in Tonquin to promote trade and intercourse between Hanoi and the Chinese frontier.

It is reported in Berlin that the Emperors of Germany and of Russia will have a meeting at Stettin about September 12.

After subsiding for several days the rioting of the Ostend fishermen was renewed on Wednesday, when an English vessel was compelled to put to sea.

A Paris paper publishes an extract from a letter written last May by the late M. Katkoff, in which he states that he hated France to the death. The enthusiasm for Russia has much abated in France.

The Russian Universities and higher schools are about to re-open. The Government has intimated to the professors and heads of these establishments certain stringent regulations to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles.

From the Souden it is reported that the Kabbabish tribe has had an encounter with the Mahdist dervishes, whom they defeated with great loss.

Accounts from Afghanistan represent the Ameer's troops, although recently victorious, to be unable to follow up their success, and fresh bodies of rebels are appearing. The escape of Ayoub Khan is regarded as likely to prove the cause of the Ameer's dethronement.

The difference between Manitoba and the Dominion Government will, it is fully believed in Canada, be settled without the adoption of violent measures on either side.

Two native Indian Princes, Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpore and the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, have replied to inquiries that they were perfectly satisfied with their reception in England, and that Holkar's complaints were peculiar to himself.

INDIAN SALARIES AND THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

THE following is the full text of Mr. Justice Scott's letter in the *Times* suggesting that the rupee should have a fixed value in the payment of the salaries of Indian officials:—

Sir,—The Indian Budget will be discussed in a day or two. May I call public attention to an Indian grievance and its remedy?

I fear the grievance is a dull one, but it is of great importance to many hundred officials in the hardest-worked administration to be found in the British Empire, stated shortly it is this. The Indian civil servant is paid in rupees. The rupee ten years ago was worth 2s. The discovery of silver mines in Nevada has reduced its value roughly 1s. 4d. Thus all Indian officials have at present lost one-third of their salaries. That is not all. There is every chance of continued depreciation. The supply of silver is apparently inexhaustible on the one hand. On the other hand Germany and Scandinavia have already demonetised silver. France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Greece are agreed to restrict their silver coinage. Thus the demand for silver is likely to diminish while its supply will increase, and the Competition Wallah may soon see his rupee at 1s.

Political economists tell me this statement of loss is fallacious, because the rupee keeps its value to those who live in India. Perhaps that might be so if the English in India depended solely on Indian productions and they and the natives had no financial relations with other countries. But, as a matter of fact, Anglo-Indians depend chiefly on Europe-made goods; their clothes and their horses come from abroad, and even the houses they live in are constructed with wood and iron brought from Europe. One more fact against the economists. The shopkeepers have by agreement all raised their prices, and the landlords have raised their rents, since the fall of silver. Undoubtedly the loss is great in India; but still more considerable is the loss when the Anglo-Indian tests the exchange power of the rupee. Every official has his home ties, and all have to send money home. Children and wives who cannot live in the tropics require monthly remittances, there are other calls of relationship and duty, and the hard-worked bread-winner feels his exile painfully prolonged as he gets 67l. from his banker instead of 100l. for his 1,000 rs. But the Anglo-Indian, to his misfortune in some ways, is a sanguine man. He hopes great things—bimetallism, or a gold standard, or new finds in gold—will come to lift the rupee out of its depreciation and himself out of his distress. Meanwhile, thus buoyed with hope, he keeps up his old scale of living. The climate makes the comforts of life of greater moment than they are at home, and he is loth to give them up. Then he knows the natives are apt to misunderstand reductions in expenditure and to lose respect for a man who shows signs of poverty. So his expenses keep up while the rupee goes down and home fades further away as a little pile of debts increases, while he nurses a grievance against a Government which fails to pay him what he considers the contractual amount of his pay.

This is not a bright state of things in a governing class which depends for its respect and its efficiency more on character and prestige than on material force. The uncertainty as regards the prospective value of the salaries is as bad in effect as their diminished amount. The state of mind it produces reminds one of Mr. Micawber and his inveterate hope that "something would turn up" to relieve his impecuniosity. It may be the Currency Commission will see their way to bimetallism. The uncertainty of the relative values of the two metals which maks that system could hardly be worse in its consequences than the present dislocation of trade and finance which results from the existence of independent standards in the mother country and its great dependency. It may be the Commission will recommend for India the old gold standard of the Mogul Empire, when gold mohurs and gold pagodas were in circulation, and reduce the rupees to the level of a subsidiary coinage. Either change would gladden the heart of the Civil servant, but the final recommendations of the Currency Commission belong to a distant future, and this question of official salaries is one of present and pressing importance. It ought to be dealt with apart from the larger question and at once.

Of course it would be chimerical to expect the Indian Government, with its growing expenditure and its unelastic revenue, to revert to the two-shilling rate of the rupee in favour of its public servants. It recognises the resources of the United States to take such a step as Congress decided upon when all official salaries throughout the States were raised to meet the depreciation of the currency after the War of Secession. What can be done is something of a much less heroic character. In the first place the salaries should be fixed, and not of a fluctuating nature. There must be no more uncertainty about them, and then all officials would cut their coat according to their cloth. This might be effected at once by a rule giving the rupee a fixed value for the payment of salaries, leaving it for all other purposes to its fluctuations. What that fixed value should be is a difficult question. While it cannot, owing to the present financial pressure, be fixed at its old value, it seems unjust, on the other hand, to perpetuate the present value. One shilling and four-pence in lieu of 2s. is really with some officials a confiscation of one third of their original pay, and with many more of at least one sixth. I would submit as a fair compromise that the value of the rupee should be fixed at 1s. 8d. for those who have served more than five years, and 1s. 6d. for those who are more junior. I choose 1s. 8d. as the highest because when I joined the Bombay High Court four and-a-half years ago the value was just over 1s. 8d., and had stood for a considerable period at that.

By this compromise the evils of uncertainty would be removed, the sense of grievance on the part of the Service against the Government would disappear, and while the officials would be saved from further loss on their side, the Government of India would avoid the drain which the resuscitation of silver would otherwise entail.—Your obedient servant,

J. SCOTT.

New University Club, Aug. 26.

P.S.—Perhaps it may be useful to illustrate the effect of my proposal in figures. With the rupee at 1s. 8d., those who are entitled to payment of salary at 1s. 8d. for the rupee would receive one rupee two annas and eight pies; those who are entitled to 1s. 6d., would receive one rupee one anna and four pies for every rupee now paid. It would make a difference on an annual salary of 6,000 rs. of 50l. and 100l. respectively.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FLOGGING IN BENGAL.

IN the House of Commons, Sir George Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to a recent case at a place called Meturpore, in Bengal, where a number of villagers who claimed a customary right of fishing in certain waters were for attempting to exercise such right, convicted of theft and punished with flogging by a European magistrate and civil servant, who was in consequence severely censured by the High Court and reduced in power and position by the Government; and whether, in addition to the censure passed the Secretary of State would further inquire into this case and also generally into the practice of inflicting flogging as a punishment in India.

Sir J. Gorst: The case referred to in the question appears to have been adequately dealt with by the High Court and Government of Bengal, and the Secretary of State sees no reason for further inquiry. The then Secretary of State called attention to the subject of flogging in 1882, with the result of greatly diminishing the frequency of that punishment.

COMMISSION ON INDIAN FINANCE.

In reply to Mr. Ferguson, Sir J. Fergusson said: The recommendations of the Finance Committee are under the consideration of the Government of India with a view to early action; and the Secretary of State is of opinion that for the present they must be treated as confidential. As soon as the proposals of the Government of India are received his lordship will consider what steps can be taken to publish the report.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

In reply to Mr. H. Vincent, Sir Fergusson said: A telegram has been received from the Viceroy of India stating that the Ameer accepts the settlement arrived at with Russia as to the frontier. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

In answer to Mr. Conyboare, Sir J. Fergusson said: The correspondence regarding the reorganization of the Indian Telegraph Department is complete so far as the Secretary of State is concerned, but as the Secretary of State's final despatch is not yet in the hands of the Government of India it would be premature to present the papers to Parliament until the Government of India is in possession of the Secretary of State's decision.

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SIR HENRY ROSCOE ON THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

THE fifty-seventh annual meeting of the British Association was opened on Wednesday, August 30, at Manchester by an address from the president, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, M. P., in the Free Trade Hall. Sir Henry at the outset remarked that Manchester was distinguished as the birthplace of two of the greatest discoveries of modern science—the atomic theory, of which John Dalton was the author, and the most far-reaching scientific principle of modern times—namely, that of the conservation of energy, which was given to the world about the year 1842 by Dr. Joule. Sir Henry devoted his address to a sketch of the progress of chemistry.

The initial point was the views of Dalton and his contemporaries compared with the ideas which now prevail; and he (the President) examined this comparison by the light which the research of the last fifty years had thrown on the subject of the Daltonian atoms, in the three-fold aspect of their size, indivisibility, and mutual relationships, and their motions. As to the size of the atom Loschmidt, of Vienna had come to the conclusion that the diameter of an atom of oxygen or nitrogen was the ten millionth part of a centimetre. With the highest known magnifying power we could distinguish the forty-thousandth part of a centimetre; if now we imagined a cubic box each of whose sides had this length, such a box when filled with air would contain from sixty to a hundred millions of atoms of oxygen and nitrogen. As to the indivisibility of the atom, the space of fifty years had completely changed the face of the inquiry. Not only had the number of distinct well-established elementary bodies increase from fifty-three in 1837 to seventy in 1887; but the properties of these elements had been studied, and were now known with a degree of precision then undreamt of. Had the atoms of our present elements been made to yield? To this a negative answer must undoubtedly, be given for even the highest of terrestrial temperatures that of the electric spark, had failed to shake any one of these atoms in two, and from spectrum analysis we learned that the hydrogen atom, as we know it here can endure unscathed the inconceivably fierce temperature of stars presumably many times more fervent than our sun, as Sirius and Vega. Passing to the consideration of atoms in motion, whilst Dalton and Graham indicated that they were in a continual state of motion, we are indebted to Joule for the first accurate determination of the rate of that motion. Clerk Maxwell had calculated that a hydrogen molecule, moving at the rate of seventy miles per minute, must in one second of time knock against others no fewer than eighteen thousand million times. How did this wonderful atomic motion affect their chemistry? Lavoisier left unexplained the dynamics of combustion; but in 1843, before the Chemical Section of the Association meeting at Cork, Dr. Joule, announced the discovery which was to revolutionise modern science—namely, the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. Every change in the arrangement of the particles he found was accompanied by a definite evolution or an absorption of heat. Heat was evolved by the clashing of the atoms, and this amount was fixed and definite. Thus to Joule we owed the foundation of chemical dynamics, and the basis of thermal chemistry. It was upon a knowledge of the mode of arrangement of atoms, and on a recognition of their distinctive properties, that the superstructure of modern organic chemistry rested.

Sir Henry went on to illustrate how organic chemistry had now become synthetic, under the impetus of the knowledge of the mode in which the atoms in the molecule are arranged.

Perhaps the most remarkable result had been the production of an artificial sweetening agent, termed saccharin, 250 times sweeter than sugar, prepared, by a complicated series of reaction, from coal-tar. These discoveries were not only of scientific interest, for they had given rise to the industry of coal tar colous founded by our countryman, Perkin, the value of which was measured by millions sterling annually. Another interesting application of synthetic chemistry to the needs of everyday life was the discovery of a series of valuable febrifuges, of which antipyrin might be named as the most useful. An important aspect in connection with the study of these bodies was the physiological value which had been found to attach to the introduction of certain organic radicals, so that an indication was given of the possibility of preparing a compound which will possess certain desired physiological properties, or even to foretell the kind of action which such bodies may exert on the animal economy.

But now the question might well be put, was any limit set to this synthetic power of the chemist?

Although the danger of dogmatizing as to the progress of science had already been shown in too many instances yet one could not help feeling that the barrier between the organized and unorganized worlds was one which the chemist at present saw no chance of breaking down. True, there were those who professed to foresee that the day would arrive when the chemist, by a succession of constructive efforts, might pass beyond albumen, and gather the elements of lifeless matter into a living structure. Whatever might be said regarding this from other standpoints, the chemist could only say that at present no such problem lay within his province. Protoplasm, with which the simplest manifestations of life are associated, was not a compound, but a structure built up of compounds. The chemist might successfully synthesise any of its component molecules, but he had no more reason to look forward to the synthetic production of the structure than to imagine that the synthesis of gallic acid led to the artificial production of gall-nuts.

Sir Henry Roscoe then proceeded to trace briefly a few of the more important steps which had marked the recent study of the relations between the vital phenomena and those of the inorganic world. In particular he referred to the influence which chemistry had exerted on the science of pathology.

In no direction had greater progress been made than in the study of micro-organisms in relation to health and disease. In the complicated chemical changes to which we gave the names of fermentation and putrefaction. Pasteur had established the fundamental principle that these processes are inseparably connected with the life of certain low forms of organisms. Thus was founded the science of bacteriology, which in Lister's hands had yielded such splendid results in the treatment of surgical cases; and, in those of Klebs, Koch, and others, had been the means of detecting the cause of many diseases both in man and animals; the latest and not the least important of which was the remarkable series of successful researches by Pasteur into the nature and mode of cure of that most dreadful of maladies, hydrophobia. The value of his discovery was greater than could be estimated by its present utility, for it showed that it might be possible to avert others diseases besides hydrophobia by the adoption of a somewhat similar method of investigation and of treatment. Here it might seem as if we had outstepped the boundaries of chemistry, and had to do with phenomena purely vital. But recent research indicated that this was not the case, and pointed to the conclusion that the microscopist must again give way to the chemist, and that it was by chemical rather than biological investigation that the causes of diseases would be discovered, and the power of removing them obtained.

The president then urged that a knowledge of the principles of chemistry was essential to all who had the industrial progress of the country at heart.

The country was now beginning to see that if she was to maintain her commercial and industrial supremacy, the education of her people from top to bottom must be carried out on new lines. The question how this could be most safely and surely accomplished was one of transcendent national importance, and the statesman who solved this educational problem would earn the gratitude of generations yet to come. In welcoming the unprecedently large number of foreign men of science who had on this occasion honoured the British Association by their presence, he hoped that that meeting might be the commencement of an international scientific organization. It would indeed be well if Great Britain, which had hitherto taken the lead in so many things that are great and good, should now direct her attention to the furthering of international organizations of a scientific nature.

RED INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH.

IN New York another war with the Indians is regarded as inevitable. A party of Ute Indians have left the Reservation, it is presumed with the intention of going on the war-path. A force of whites attempted to drive them back to the Reservation; but the Indians fought desperately from a strong position at Wolf Creek, Colorado, and successfully resisted the attempt to bring them back. Nine Indians and several white men were killed. Additional troops will be sent to the district, as the greatest excitement now prevails among the Indian tribes, and it is feared that a large number will join their tribesmen on the war-path.

According to advices from Key West, Havana is on the verge of revolution, owing to the action of Captain-General Marin in taking possession of the Custom House and arresting the officials on a charge of corruption. The people have strongly resisted this action and many conflicts have taken place between the citizens and the troops, the results in some instances having been fatal, while numbers have been wounded. The city is invested with troops, and a reign of terror prevails.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

WHEN the members of the House of Commons began to stream into Palace Yard for the purpose of continuing the debate, and dividing on Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Proclamation of the National League, only a small number of spectators were grouped in the vicinity of the Mouse of Parliament. They were orderly and undemonstrative during the arrival of the legislative rank and file, and were scattered and demoralised by a small fall of rain before any of the leaders of either party had shown themselves. It thus happened—partly by design and partly by accident—that the big guns were unmolested, and were enabled to proceed to business with tranquil minds. The appearance of the House of Commons was again tolerably animated. All the public galleries were thronged to repletion, and the benches in the body of the Chamber were fully occupied. There was never any overcrowding. Those who desired to follow the programme of work had a fair chance of comfortable accommodation, and for a time they made the most of the opportunity. On the whole, however, it was an impatient assembly, appearing as if anxious to quit the city as quietly as possible and return to the holiday enjoyments from which they had been ruthlessly recalled.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN RESUMING THE DEBATE.

The Irish debate was resumed at ten minutes past five, and it was in the presence of a well-filled Chamber that Sir George Trevelyan had to unfold his case. Rounds of enthusiastic cheering greeted his advent, and the flattering reception seemed to be highly appreciated. Though his views on the Irish question are tolerably well known, and his voice has been many times raised in defence of them, there was a good deal of curiosity manifested as to the nature of his present harangues. Sir George's chief contention was that the proclamation was unnecessary, because if the prevention of crime was all that was aimed at, the Government had ample powers under the law as it now stood. He showed that when Mr. Gladstone's Government brought in a Crimes Bill it did so upon the strength of evidence which had been before Parliament for months, and which had had every opportunity of being tested, and not upon evidence supplied to Parliament only forty-eight hours before the House was called upon for its decision. He compared the different ways in which the two Governments treated the members of the League—the one merely depriving them of liberty, while the other sought to punish them cruelly and with as much degradation as possible, without any judicial inquiry really worthy of the name.

UNEARTHING SIR GEORGE'S OLD SPEECHES.

It was to a thinner audience that Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, addressed his reply. Apologising with a courtesy which his intended victim acknowledged for the severe treatment to which he was about to subject him, Sir Richard Webster proceeded to quote largely from speeches made by Sir George Trevelyan when Chief Secretary for Ireland and afterwards, in which he denounced the League as an organisation which interfered between landlord and tenant, and whose ultimate purpose was the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom. One of the most sweeping of these characterisations having been read out with biting comment, Sir George Trevelyan said that, in the same month in which he made the speech quoted from, he had, in his place in the House of Commons, refused to proclaim the League. "Yes," retorted Sir Richard, "but what we say is that after describing it as you did, you ought to have proclaimed it." The pommelling to which their old colleague was subjected at the hands of the Tory was greatly enjoyed by the Liberal Unionists, who sat in strong force behind him, cheering him hilariously. Long before Sir Richard had finished, the House became partially empty; and while Mr. T. Harrington, Mr. Macartney, and Mr. W. Redmond were talking, the number of members was even more limited. Mr. Timothy Harrington, the Secretary of the National League, armed with a sheaf of telegrams from Ireland, defended that body from the charges brought against it, minimising most of them, and flatly denying that there was any truth in one which purported to give an account of the doings of the League in Kilkenny. Then came speeches from Mr. Macartney and Mr. William Redmond.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ATTITUDE.

The general interest in the debate was revived sooner than usual by the rising of Lord Hartington shortly before ten o'clock. There was naturally a good deal of curiosity to hear what his Lordship would say on the matter, the curiosity having been whetted by the recent rumours as to his difference with the Government. All the benches were instantly filled, and from fifteen to a score of members unable to obtain seats, stood below the bar. Several Peers occupied seats in the gallery reserved for their accommodation, while the space available for strangers was all occupied. An air of excitement pervaded the assembly although the result of the division was regarded as a foregone conclusion. Lord Hartington did not leave his auditors long in doubt as to his attitude towards the Government. He promptly denied the statement that he had written to the Prime Minister protesting against the proclamation of the League, and expressed his hearty sympathy with Ministers. He declared that he should not have spoken at all but for certain "extremely inaccurate" statements which had been put forward as to his position. It was said that neither he nor his friends had ever been consulted on the subject by the Government, that they were taken by surprise, and that when he learnt what had been done he (Lord Hartington) made a strong remonstrance, and said it was ill-advised, dangerous, and unnecessary. On the contrary, he had been consulted by the Government from time to time, though not specifically, about the proclamation of the League, and though he would have preferred that the League should not have been proclaimed, and that the Government should have relied on the other clauses of the Act, still he entirely sympathised with the objects at which the Government aimed, and would be no party to giving a vote which should dissent from the mode of operation they had adopted, simply because he thought it possible that another mode of operation might have been chosen. He, however, called forth the cheers of the Irish party by a qualification of his repudiation. He was not convinced, he said, that the time had come when the course adopted was expedient, or when it could be proved to the satisfaction of the majority of the people of the country that resort to the extreme power of the Crimes Act was necessary. He did not feel convinced that Ministers would be supported by the people in the course they had taken, and on that ground alone he had doubts as to the wisdom of the step.

BANTER BY SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Sir William Harcourt followed with a characteristic speech which lasted over an hour. He accused Lord Hartington of shirking responsibility, and bantered the Unionists once more on what he considered the painful necessity of their position. They were a small party, and a proof of the "infinite divisibility of matter." That night they were resolved into "their original atoms," and while some voted with the Government, some would vote with Mr. Gladstone. "Such was the union of the Unionists." The laugh he raised against the Government by declaring that the step they had taken was the inauguration of "twenty years of resol

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

OUR various markets having been closed since Thursday last, there has pratically been no business doing nor have we re-opened to an active state of things to-day.

The London Money market appears to be a shade easier, the rate of discount on both 3 and 6 months' Bills being reduced ½ to 3⅜ per cent. Consols, however, remain unchanged at 101⅞ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 100⅜. Silver keeps unaltered at 44⅝d. per oz. equivalent to about 1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee, but Rupee Paper has advanced in the interval ¼ on 4 and ½ on 4½ per cent.

In the General Produce markets we note a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Coffee and 6d. per quarter in Poppy Seed to arrive. Wheat is reported easier with a reduction of 3d. per quarter in No. 2 Club to arrive.

COTTON appears to have kept very steady at home, the Liverpool sales having been 12,000 on Thursday and 10,000 bales on both Friday and Saturday. The movements which have taken place in the interval result in an advance of 1-16d. per lb. on the spot in fine Dholleras and all grades of Bengals, and a decline of 1-16 d. in Good esterns and Tinnevelly, while Americans to arrive exhibit a reduction of 1-64d. in all positions. In New York at the same time ready Mid-Uplands have declined 1-16 cent, while Futures are 4 points dearer. We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position, the only noteworthy feature in which is the large scale of Receipts at the American port as compared with previous years.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	125,000	72,000	85,000
" exports to U. K.	30,000	21,000	11,000
" Continent	3,000	3,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	225,000	125,000	161,000
" exports to U. K. "	60,000	38,000	21,000
" " Cont. "	6,000	7,000	17,000
" Stock in the Ports	190,000	209,000	189,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,200,000	1,040,000	1,104,670
" " Surats	462,000	312,000	222,340

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	454,000	381,000	511,070
" London	38,000	25,000	26,000
American Afloat	50,000	30,000	12,000
East Indian "	34,000	32,000	10,000
	576,000	468,000	559,070
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5¼d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	3½d.	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	1 7-16d.	¾d.

Our local Market for the staple is exceedingly quiet. There is still an utter absence of business in ready stuff for export and the mills have also been but sparing buyers. For new crops however the dealers are making prices firmer Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy consequent on the weather reports which are by no means satisfactory, heavy rains having further depreciated the condition of the plant in the Bengal districts, while in Kathiawar the absence of rain is causing anxiety. The Government forecast of the Cotton crop in the N.-W. Provinces and Oude puts it at 66 per cent, 100 representing a full average, which rather confirms native advices.

WHEAT is simply stagnant with neither buyers nor sellers of any importance. We should say prices were about Rs. 3-13 per 85 and Rs. 3-14 per cwt for 91 per cent Ek Dhani, but they are to a great extent nominal.

The receipt of Produce since our last report have been as follows:—

	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday.
Cotton, bales	525	382	598
Wheat, cwts	2,671	1,490	3,853
Linseed "	556	2,793	1,890
Rapeseed, cwts	278	1,700	308
Gingelly Seed, cwts.	1,348	1,283	1,140
Poppy Seed "	...	274	190
Groundnuts "	245	776	491

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme, but some little business has accumulated in the holidays, and we hear of transactions for Antwerp September loading at 16s. 3d., for Dunkirk October-November loading at 16s. 3d., and for Marseilles prompt shipment at 12s. 6d. per ton. Engagements however are for very small lines.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return published to-day shows a reduction of 3½ lakhs in the Cash Balance arising from a decrease of 21½ lakhs in Private Deposits less a diminution of 10½ lakhs in trade demands and 8½ lakhs increase in Government Deposits. These movements however may be taken as mainly attributable to preparations for the holidays, the return although issued to-day being of course only up to Tuesday evening. The changes are:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	7,97,392
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	52,311
Other Deposits	Dec. "	21,47,175
Government Securities	Inc. "	17,125
Loans	Dec. "	35,758
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	9,45,615
Cash with other Banks	Inc. "	1,31,263
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec "	3,46,944

Bank Telegraphic for November has been done at 1s. 5 3-32d. and the same rate is named for early next year. We give ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d. "
France 3 months' sight	1·83. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm and Fours are now quoted at Rs. 98¾, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102½.

SHARES are not generally brisk, but Bank of Bombays are an exception, being now quoted at Rs. 762½ buyers. Spinning and Weaving Mills are quiet and occasionally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower.

EXCHANGE to-day opened at the same rates as it closed on Thursday last, and with very little business doing there has been no quotable change during the day except perhaps that at the close. Documents are negotiable at the same rates as Credit. The latter were placed early in the day at 1s. 5 11-32d. for October-November and 1s. 5⅝d. for December-January and later on at 1s. 1 15-16d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 17th Sept. as compared with the statement of the 10th Sept.:—

Liabilities.	Sept. 10. Rs.	Sept. 17. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,08,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,01,738	52,02,180
do. at Branches	15,67,716	16,20,057
Other Deposits	2,98,63,162	2,97,15,927
Post Bills	16,161	16,161
Cash Credits undrawn	13,05,903	13,65,273
	4,56,57,700	4,44,22,598
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	71,66,456	71,53,581
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,77,032	36,32,576
Loans, on Security of do.	24,85,576	24,49,812
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,721	3,003
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,67,52,879	1,58,07,261
Stamps	23,531	23,532
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,83,980	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	
	2,98,980	2,98,980
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,83,068	12,14,321
Cash and Currency Notes	1,41,56,473	1,38,00,529
	4,56,57,700	4,44,22,598

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GOLDSMID—September 16, at Worthing, the wife of Frederic L Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—FLOYD—August 24, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev John Watson, M A, Vicar, J R Kirby Johnson, of Bombay, eldest son of the late J W Johnson, M D, to Agnes Isabella, widow of the late W H Floyd, formerly of New Zealand.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THORNTON—September 15, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, the wife of Captain S Vernon Thornton, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—THOMAS—September 13, at Vayitri, S Wynaad, by the Rev F N Crowther, R K Walker, of Vayitri, to Edith, daughter of the late General L F C Thomas.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1887.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT'S suggestion for making the rupee worth twenty-pence and eighteen-pence—according to circumstances and persons—is not the first essay that has been made by a judge of the Bombay High Court towards the adjustment of our exchange difficulties. But the ingenuity which our learned Judges have shown in pointing a way out of all our difficulties does not permit us to forget that this is a matter for the market rather than for the forum, or to hope that the intervention of the forum will deliver us from the inconvenience of the situation. It is not the weakest element in Mr. Justice Scott's case that his premises are not invariably accurate. The authorities to whom he appeals would doubtless not make much of the "halfpence"—as Mr. Mantalini called them in his daily depreciation of a coin even baser than the rupee—which stand between Mr. Scott and an exact rendering of the recent history of exchange. True, the rupee ten years ago was worth not two shillings as he thinks, but on the average something less than one and ten pence. But that is a detail which would not have affected the merits of his proposal had the proposal been a feasible one. Put at its best the position of the salaried European in India—even if he is an unofficial—is bad enough, and we may pass Mr. Scott the twopence or so which he seems to have been out in his calculation of the fall in the rupee during the past ten years. His own position, indeed, has in it much that would bespeak the most favourable consideration for any suggestion that he might make on this subject. For though he writes on it as upon a matter that concerned him closely there are limitations to the degree in which a judge of the High Court is affected by a fall in the rupee. It is his happy lot to be able to look forward to a time when he will enjoy a not unsubstantial pension paid in a currency which no fall in the value of silver will affect, unless it be to appreciate it. We hope the Treasury, the India Office, and all the authorities concerned, have borne that fact in mind in weighing Mr. Scott's proposal. A less fortunate grumbler, who had no such substantial contingency to fall back upon hereafter, might be tempted to take distorted views of a future bounded by so receding a horizon as the rupee proceeds of his industry, or, as is the case with other Uncovenanted servants of Government, a rupee pension. The disinterestedness of a scheme emanating from an adviser so much less interested in the stability of the rupee than many of us will, therefore, not be questioned. But then this is a merit which happens to tell so much more in favour of the proposer than of the proposal that we fear much weight will not be given to it.

Mr. Scott's statement of the difficulties of the Anglo-Indian is unexceptionable. There is something in the every day life of every one of us which responds to the description that he gives of the grievance which the fall in the rupee has imposed upon "many hundred officials in the hardest worked administration to be found in the British Empire." We might have wished that he had recognized that the grievance affects a few others—the unpensioned class who work not less hardly and for no higher remuneration than those who serve the Crown. Mr. Scott doubtless is content that each class should plead for itself, or he may have been discouraged from representing the grievances of his less fortunate neighbours by remembering that they, having no Government to appeal to, must take their burden as it is and make the best of it. Broadly speaking—the exception being only in the case of a few who derive their income upon exports that increase as exchange falls—there is no section in the Anglo-Indian community which is not affected by the present monetary derangement. And yet no one has any artificial remedy to propose on their behalf. The import merchant who has had his business checked by the uncertainty in exchange, and has found his rupee income diminished thereby, has no one whom he can ask to turn his rupees into one-and-eight-penny prices no matter what they may be worth in the market. The professional man, with home remittance claims of the same nature as those of his covenanted neighbour, and with no provision for his retirement except such as he can make in the same dwindling rupees in which the official class is paid, has no Government to whom he can look to share his losses with him. The unpensioned salaried class are as badly off, and we suspect that reason and fairness would preclude them from asking their employers to make good a loss which the employers themselves have to bear in an equal degree. This class may appropriately be named in this connection because in relation to those whom they serve the position of the salaried classes, official and non-official, is precisely the same. Whoever goes to the Government now, asking for relief on the ground that the rupee is worth much less than it used to be, really goes to an employer whose own losses year after year on the same account have been serious and embarrassing, if not arithmetically proportionate to those of his servants. That being so, it is difficult to see how the troubles of the servants of Government can be remedied until the Government itself has found a way of escape from its own troubles. If Mr. Scott had indicated the direction in which this was to be sought, he might have intervened to some purpose. But he prefers to regard the question of official salaries as one that ought to be dealt with apart from the larger question, and at once.

It is here, as it seems to us, that the fatal defect of Mr. Scott's plan reveals itself. The Government cannot, in fairness to themselves and the people whose interests are intrusted to them, deal with one part of a question which so closely concerns them without taking into account the whole of the circumstances and claims connected with it. It is easy enough to suggest that the people of India are not called upon to bear any part of the burden which presses so heavily upon the official classes. Sir Auckland Colvin would say that they, too, as taxpayers, take their share in the loss which the rest of us bear in the capacity of remitters homeward. It appears from Mr. Waterfield's evidence before the Currency Commission that in the last ten years eight hundred and twenty-six lakhs of rupees have been levied on account of the fall in exchange, apart altogether from what may have been needed in consequence of an increase in the sterling requirements. Now the fullest sympathy with those on whose behalf Mr. Scott writes will not lead us to the conclusion that the greater problem thus indicated can be left to solve itself, or to be solved by a Currency Commission, while the smaller problem is being taken up for prompt and independent treatment. It is, in truth, only by separating these particular claims from every other element in the question that any persuasion of the reasonableness of settling them in Mr. Scott's way can be arrived at. Take out of account the difficulties of the Government of India and the possibility that at any time a fall in exchange may necessitate a recourse to taxation; take out of account too the fact that the grievance is one which the bulk of the Anglo-Indian community suffer from in an even greater degree than the privileged servants of Government; detach in short from all its surroundings the special case put forward by Mr. Scott, and it seems fairly reasonable. But the "detached" method of dealing with questions of this sort is often dangerous, and may lead to complications. The Government would doubtless be delighted if they could see their way to carrying out Mr. Scott's suggestion. But before they can guarantee rupees at one and eight pence to one class of their servants and at one and six pence for another, they are entitled to ask who is to assure to themselves even the lower rate, if only for twelve months together.

THE negotiations with France in relation to the Suez Canal seem to be approaching a satisfactory termination. So far as we can learn the arrangement now under negotiation does not greatly differ from that marked out in the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and which the Sultan undertook to submit to the Great Powers. Broadly speaking it provided that the Canal should be kept open, in peace and in war, both for merchant ships and war ships, all the Powers undertaking not to impede the passage of the Canal during war. These apparently are essential provisions in the agreement between Lord Salisbury and M. Flourens. There is no novelty either in the provision that the Consuls at Cairo shall constitute an International Commission to supervise the arrangements for preserving the neutrality of the Canal. This also was stipulated for in the Convention. The negotiations now going on between Paris and London seem to be directed to the safeguarding of the neutrality of the Canal by means first of all of a neutral zone and then of a body of troops. These latter, apparently, would be of an international character, since they would be under the control of an International Commission. It does not appear whether M. Flourens has had any difficulty in persuading Lord Salisbury of their necessity. But if the Convention itself is not strong enough to ensure the neutrality of the Canal, a force of two thousand men will not suffice. It is too large for a police force, but too small for an army of defence. It would be of little use against an attempt by one of the Powers to seize either entrance to the Canal, or to obstruct it by an ironclad. However it can do no harm, and it may be that in time the Powers will find in the promised Convention a guarantee for the neutrality of the Canal more effective than a couple of battalions of troops with nothing better to do than to pace up and down on the dreary Egyptian desert. For the moment the most noteworthy thing is the frankness with which the two Powers are proceeding in the matter, and the greatly improved relations between them which the progress of the negotiations indicates. Two months ago it would have seemed scarcely possible for an English statesman to concert with M. Flourens measures of so delicate a nature as those required for insuring the neutrality of the Suez Canal.

THE Poona Amateurs will give two performances at the new "Novelty" Theatre on Monday and Tuesday next, the 26th and 27th inst. The pieces to be produced are "The Parvenu," "Creatures of Impulse" and "My Milliner's Bill." It will have been seen from our Poona letter that the company is an unusally good one, and some very excellent acting may be looked for.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us:—Your printer has greatly enhanced the gift of Kumabai, princess of Baroda, to the Poona Branch of the National Indian Institution. The donation is Rs. 100, not Rs. 5,100. I am afraid our little Society will be expected to do wonders with such a fund.

THE subscriptions to bear the expenses of the expert the Government is getting out from France to make an investigation into the disease prevalent among silkworms in Bengal are growing satisfactorily. Something like Rs. 20,000 are required, and of this amount Rs. 10,000 have already been given by the Governments of India and Bengal, Rs. 3,000 by two silk firms in Calcutta, and it is understood that there will be no difficulty in getting the balance. Zemindars and others interested in the silk industry in the districts are also to be invited to contribute.

THE strength of the Assam Frontier Police at the close of last year was lower than it has been for several years past, being one subadar, 2 jemadars, 7 havildars and 181 sepoys below the sanctioned strength of 2,579 officers and men. This reduction has been chiefly caused by the number of men who have volunteered for service in the Burma Military Police. As the Inspector-General had reported that the number of the force was insufficient for the work required, the Chief Commissioner has felt himself compelled to place a limit on the number of men who can be spared for the Burma Police.

THE *World* says that Sir Salar Jung is the entertainer *par excellence* of the dull season. He gave a large dinner-party on Aug. 27th to meet the Princess Louise, with a small reception to follow.

THE Maharajah of Cooch-Behar intends to pass the winter in England, as he desires to see some fox-hunting, and he proposes to take up his quarters early in November at the Harborough Hotel, Melton Mowbray.

THE Rao of Cutch, who has been shooting during the last three weeks at Phones in Inverness-shire, which is one of the best grouse-moors in that county, gave an entertainment to his neighbours in Badenoch at Newtonmore. All kinds of refreshments were liberally served to everybody in a large marquee, after which dancing, games, and pipe competitions took place. The Rao was particularly interested by the "Homlaclans" and the sword-dances, and at the close he presented a number of handsome presents to the prize-winners. The Rao of Cutch is to go to Balmoral on a visit to the Queen, and then return to London for a couple of days before starting for the Continent. He leaves Brindisi for Bombay on Monday, October 10th.

COLONEL G. F. Wolseley, who lately got the brigade command at Mandalay, is, it is said, to be placed on the list of paid aides-de-camp to the Queen. He was made an A.D.C. for his Egyptian services in 1882, but he has drawn no pay up to now. A vacancy having lately occurred by the promotion of Sir C. Teesdale, he steps into it.

Truth writes:—Sir Frederick Roberts [illegible] home a very short list of honours for services ed during the Burmah campaign, and I a surprised to learn that the utmost indignati been excited by the announcement that this n list has been retained by the Horse Guards revision and reduction." Considering the l manner in which honours and distinctions of e sort and kind were squandered after Lord Wolsel burlesque campaign in Egypt, it is too bad that ardous work which the troops in Burmah have b engaged upon for many months should be ignor as much as possible. The fact is scandalo enough, but the cause of this strange proceedin on the part of the Horse Guards authorities is eve more shameful; for the real truth is that Lord Wolseley is bitterly jealous of Sir Frederick Roberts, who has really distinguished himself in the field, whereas the Adjutant-General is a "Pear's Soap" warrior, who has got himself puffed into a fictitious fame by assiduous touting and by the most abject servility."

A WEEKLY paper announces that the Duke of Connaught is to return home next April, when he will succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in the Irish command; and Prince Edward is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. "This" says *Truth* "is all pure fiction. The Duke is to remain in India till the spring of 1889, when he will be appointed to the command at Aldershot; and there is no more idea of sending Prince Edward to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts than of appointing him Home Secretary."

THE Military Council held at Vienna has decided that the entire Austro-Hungarian regular army, the Austrian militia, and the Hungarian honveds, shall by the end of the year 1890 be armed thoughout with the Mannlicher repeating rifle. For this purpose 1,200,000 rifles will have to be provided, costing about forty-three million florins. The payment of this sum is to be distributed over the next ten years. In conformity with this resolution, the new weapon will be served out to the entire regular army by the end of the year 1889.

REPORTS from the Soudan announce that the Sheikh Saleh, with the Kabbabish tribe, has inflicted a severe defeat upon the dervishes in the Baggara country. The losses of the dervishes are stated to have been 1,300 killed. Saleh's brother was killed in the fighting. The Abyssinians are apparently moving against the dervishes in the direction of Sennar and Kassala. The Nile is very high, and is still rising at Wady Halfa.

MR. W. T. STEAD, who draws freely upon Holy Writ for the illustration of latter day politics, turns to the Acts of the Apostles for a parallel to the acts of the Salisbury Government. Stephen's discourse which led to his sacrifice as the first martyr of the Christian Church, the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells us, was a survey of the history of Israel intended to demonstrate that the powers that be, the advocates for the *status quo*, had always been in opposition to the Divine Spirit which works in the children of men. "Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears," said the proto-martyr, "ye do always resist the Holy Ghost. As your fathers did, so do ye. Which of the prophets have not your fathers persecuted?" The immediate result of Stephen's appeal was that the Conservatives of the day gnashed upon him with their teeth, cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and ran upon him with one accord, and cast him out of the city and stoned him.

"THE faith of ethnologists in our Aryan forefather" says a home paper "has been a good deal shaken of late. There have arisen savants in these latter days who repeat to Professor Max Muller, in slightly different terms, the remark which Betsy Prig addressed to Sairey Gamp concerning the existance of Mrs. Harris: "Which I don't believe there's no sich person." Several German gentlemen have hinted in *Zeitschrifts* or *Fahrbucks* that there was no such person as the noble Aryan, who started European politics, and invented all our "roots" when he had nothing better to do and there were no aborigines of inferior race to be killed. Professor Sayce, in his British Association address did not go as far as that; but he showed that there is much reason to believe that the Aryan at any rate never lived on the boundless plains of Central Asia, where he has been picturesquely located by the imagination of a generation of philologists. He came from somewhere in the frozen north, and must have been a shabby creature with a "dolicho-cephalic" skull and the manners of an Esquimaux. This hypothesis is very disturbing to all our ideas. The Oriental Aryan, with his domestic tastes and his ideas of the Good, the True, and the Grammatical, was a nicer figure to begin European history on than a kind of Laplander, who drank train oil, and may have lived in a burrow."

HERR FROHME, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag, has been expelled from Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

No fewer than seventy-seven private soldiers of the 6th Posen Regiment of Infantry have been attacked by the terrible disease known as *trichinosis* caused through eating diseased and underdone pork.

PRINCE BISMARK, who was weighed the other day at Kissingen, finds that he is just the same weight as at this time last year—namely, two hundred and seven pounds, or nearly fifteen stone.

THE skeleton of a mastodon has been discovered in New Jersey, near Rancocas Creek. The boner are being removed to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.

A FEW days ago a lady, the wife of a Vienna professor, swam along the greater part of the Lake of Gmunden (Traun See). She occupied two hours from Gmunden to the Little Ramioes. In returning she took four hours, the water having become rough.

ANOTHER British sealing schooner has been seized as a prize by a United States revenue cutter for alleged illegal fishing in Behring Straits. Her papers and firearms and cargo of seal skins were taken on Board the cutter and the schooner ordered to proceed to Sitka. Her captain, however, ran for Victoria (British Columbia) instead.

STRENUOUS opposition to the Mitkiewicz scheme continues at Pekin. The College of Censors have presented a memorial to the Throne against the Syndicate, and Li Hung Chang stands almost alone in its favour. Even if the Syndicate be ultimately sanctioned it will probably be considerably reduced in dimensions and scope.

A CONSPIRACY against the Spanish Government has (the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily

...LEGRAMS.

...UTER'S TELEGRAMS.

...NEUTRALISATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

...s in this morning's issue states that an ...as been come to between England and ... the supervision of the Suez Canal shall ...d to an International Commission to be ...of all the Consuls residing at Cairo, and ...hnical Commission shall be named for the ...f delimitating the neutral zone.

...ly point that now remains to be settled ...estion of an armed force for the protection ...nal and to guarantee that the neutrality ...cted.

...will probably be fixed at two thousand

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 18.

...rmany will most probably be content to accept ...reparation given by Bulgaria for the insult ...ed to her representative at Rustchuk.

RETURN OF COUNT KALNOKY.

VIENNA, SEPT 18.

Count Kalnoky is returning from his visit to ...rince Bismarck.

THE ARMY REMOUNT OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Major T. Deane officiates for Colonel Ben Williams as Superintendent of Army Remount Operations when the latter goes shortly on a year's leave.

HEAVY RAINS AT SIMLA.

Owing to three days' incessant rain the foundation under Colonel Pemberton's house, Kennedy Lodge, has given way and the house threatens to come down. The inmates had last night to seek shelter with a neighbour. Rain is also interfering with a rifle match which commences on Thursday. Competitors are arriving to-day, but tents cannot be pitched and practice at the butts is impossible.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here this morning two days before due date.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Masillia arrived here this morning from Bombay.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 18.

The Austro Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator left here for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The Italian Mail Steamer Dominico Balduino, which left Bombay on the 11th inst. at 5 a.m., arrived here on the evening of the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¼
4½ per cent. "	72⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver	44⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 18.

10 p.m.	78·5

MONDAY, Sept. 19.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m	83·6
4 p.m.	81·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
Communication with British Guiana interrupted beyond Trinidad. Telegrams are sent from Trinidad by steamers and fast boats.

A TRAVELLER on the Rhine telegraphs from Coblenz to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*;—"To-day a destructive fire, of which I chanced to be a witness, desolated the ancient and picturesque town of Boppard, on the Rhine, near Coblenz. The fire broke out early this morning, and, the houses being very old and partly built of wood, it raged fiercely till the afternoon. A large part of the town is destroyed and many families are homeless." Not a single evening newspaper in Berlin had a word about this disastrous fire. The ancient town of Boppard, which was of Roman origin and is still partly enclosed by a Roman wall, was one of the most picturesque spots on the left bank of the Rhine, standing a few miles above Coblenz. It was once the seat of a lodge of the Knights Templars, who are mentioned as having been among the Crusaders at the siege of Ptolemais. Details as to the extent of the disaster are wanting.

A CORRESPONDENT, describing the scene in the House of Commons on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's assault on Government in connection with the proclamation of the Land League, says that bright smiles spread along the ranks of the Opposition, and were reflected upon the broad countenance of Lord Emly, whose portly form was very conspicuous over the clock; but of all spectators and listeners none was so truly surprised and delighted as Sir Salar Jung, who with his massive head bound in a dazzling white cloth, and his otherwise strictly regular European costume set off with a crimson cravat, cut a tremendous figure in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery, and beamed upon the orator through his golden-rimmed spectacles. The moment Mr. Gladstone smote the box on the table and cried in full voice: "Now, Sir, where is that information?" Sir Salar Jung was thrown into an ecstacy; and he continued in that state of admiration until the close of the eloquent address an hour later. Apparently he restrained himself with difficulty from breaking out into acclamations, and there was a strong suspicion that at one point he positively cheered.

THE *entente cordiale* reported to be existing between Russia and France, which continues to be so effusively proclaimed and alluded to in a certain section of the Russian press, has (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) met with some strong observations from Prince Mestchersky, editor of the *Grashdanin* ("Citizen"), a bi-weekly journal, published in St. Petersburg, and circulating principally among the upper classes. In a leading article on the subject the following powerful and insolent passages occur:—

Away with a nation that does not believe in the Almighty, a nation incapable of defending itself, and which surrenders itself to an enemy in hundreds of thousands! A nation whose patriotism only exists in phrases cannot be the ally of the Russian nation. Further on the Prince declares that:—The Frenchmen of the present day are a depraved body, destined by fate to exhibit the spectacle of degenerated patriots. The present Frenchman is composed of nothing but words—everything is words; and in fact there are wanting in practice qualities, a superabundance of which is found in his words—manliness, bravery, patriotism, solidity, and sincerity.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

PARTRIDGES and Parliament seldom concern the British public at one and the same time. This year, however, the green and red benches of our Lower and Upper Houses displace the brown stubbles of our early-harvested fields in the estimation of the great majority of Britons. The familiar "*Perdrix! Toujours perdrix!*" has given place to "Politics! Eternally politics!" Many years have passed since we have been so greatly dosed with politics as we have this year; and, the worst of the situation is that there is to be no single pause the whole year through. No period is now sacred to rest from political agitation or legislative disputes. For the English politician there is henceforth to be no Sabbatical period. The Radicals are responsible for this change. Their restlessness and their tremendous energy have made politics no longer an occupation in which gentlemanly dilettanteism or grave and respectful culture may take a part. The energy put forth in Radical propaganda is being imitated. The *St. James's Gazette* and its Conservative contemporaries are taking a leaf out of Charles Wesley's book. To make Methodism popular Charles Wesley frequented public-houses—that is, the outside of public-houses—and took down the tunes he heard the joyous revellers inside sing, afterwards adapting them to spiritual songs, with most successful consequences. As the Wesleys would not let the Devil have all the best tunes neither will the Conservatives let the Radicals—the Schnadhorsts, the Labouchères, the Conybeares—have sole possession of the ear of the Demos into whose hands the thunderbolts of Jove have been placed. The result of all this is to transform our calendar, to expunge all Saints' days and holy days, all Sabbaths and Saturday half-holidays therefrom, and to make us wholly and entirely politicians.

This state of things is to be deplored, not only in its matter, but in its manner. Parliament sits during the "shootings" and the tourist seasons and provides sport for the scorner at free institutions. The debates in the House of Commons during the past week or two have been the reverse of creditable. The wrangle over the Irish estimates, with the single exception of the discussion initiated by Mr. Dillon on the Police estimates, has been disgraceful. Mr. Tim Healy and Colonel King Harman "slanging" one another across the floor of the House is anything but an edifying spectacle. And, yet, this is the chief Parliamentary incident of the week. The savageness of the attack and the retort is unmistakeable and far surpasses previous incidents of a like character. For, although Daniel O'Connell once used the scriptural illustration of the impenitent thief to an (afterwards) illustrious opponent, there was no savagery in the expression, whereas savagery was *the* feature of the pitiless, cold, and incisive attack which I have mentioned. However, your citations from Parliamentary reports will sufficiently indicate the point I have been driving at, that I will cease moralising on the Political spectacles which have been provided for us during this holiday season.

I have described the wrangle between Colonel King Harman and Mr. T. Healy as the principal Parliamentary incident of the week, but I am not sure that it was not eclipsed by the debate of last night on the decision come to by the Government to proclaim the Ballycoree meeting announced for next Sunday. The conduct of the Speaker in threatening to name Mr. Philip Stanhope for referring to the Chief Secretary's mind as lackadaisical and whimsical is much commented upon, I understand, in Radical circles, and Mr. Peel is strongly censured for what is regarded as a departure from that strict impartiality that ought to distinguish the occupant of the chair. Mr. Stanhope, as you are aware, is a brother of the present Secretary of State for War. He sits for Wednesbury, and, though an aristocrat, is as radical and democratic as his friend Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Stanhope is married to the Countess Tolstoi, who is quite as ardent a politician as her husband. She seems desirous of emulating the celebrated Duchess of Devonshire, for although she does not, I believe, purchase votes for Liberal candidates by allowing greasy butchers to kiss her, she has other ways of fascinating the rougher class of voters. In a recent Metropolitan contest the Countess drove a chimney-sweeper to the poll in her carriage. The discussion last night was not one in which an English member would ordinarily take a prominent part. Mr. Stanhope's intervention, I suppose, was due to the fact that he had promised to speak at the proclaimed meeting. After the debate Mr. Dillon started for Ireland, and the other members, who have also been announced as speakers, declare that they will follow him, let the consequences be what they may. Some of the London papers think the affair so important that they are sending over special correspondents to report the proceedings.

In spite of all that the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* are saying, the result of the North Hunts election is a disappointment to the Gladstonians. There was a good deal of talk before the polling, that if Mr. Harris Sanders won "it would be a miracle." But, nearly every Liberal I have met gave me to understand that, in his opinion, the age of miracles was not past, but that one more would be performed in the Fen district of Ramsay. Certainly, the believers in miracles did everything in their power to make the marvellous task easy. The great Caucus chief himself planned the Liberal campaign, and everything that the "machine" men knew was turned to account. It is safe to say that never since there has been a constituency in Great Britain have electors been the objects of such close attention, such loving care from politicians on both sides, but particularly on the Liberal side, as in this instance. Mr. Waddy, M.P., and others did literally "Cheap Jack" missionary work. They drove from village to village, halted on the village green or near the parish pump, sent a bell-man round the cottages, and, where an audience of two or three were gathered together, began speechifying in the most approved Salvation Army manner. So thoroughly, so persistently was the work done that the Conservatives more than once gave up hope. Not that their despair led them to cease their efforts, but they made up their minds for defeat. Their fears were groundless. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes has kept the seat for his party. Had it been lost, had Mr. Sanders been able to accomplish with the Hunts labourers what Mr. Halley Stewart did with the Lincolnshire labourers, and scored a win with some hundreds for a majority, the effect upon the Ministry could not fail to have been disastrous. The disaster has been avoided, and, curious to relate, in such a manner as to give occasion for elation on both sides. The Conservatives are in high glee at having saved the seat, at having conclusively proved that those influences which, in times past, under a restricted franchise have made county constituencies close preserves for Conservative candidates, are still potent under an enlarged franchise,—that, in a word, the agricultural labourer is as ready to follow the landlord as ever was the farmer. To have won North Hunts under the circumstances of the late contest, was to demonstrate this fact abundantly. Consequently the Conservatives are in high glee, and have very substantial reasons for satisfaction. On the other hand, the Liberals, though disappointed in the polling, have their occasion for gratification. "We have," say they, "even in such a constituency as North Hunts, more than reached our high-water mark of 1885; Gladstone's 'percentage' is more than maintained: when the General Election comes, we shall sweep the country, and have more than a hundred majority in favour of the Gladstonian scheme for Home Rule." Happy contest which can thus make both winners and losers very happy! My own personal opinion of the fight is, that it has done the Government good inasmuch as it has put courage into the hearts of most Conservatives, and has arrested a condition of mind which was fast lapsing into panic.

Mr. Chamberlain makes his bow, and by grace of Lord Salisbury, retires for a while from practical politics. This is a great gain, alike to the Unionist cause and to Mr. Chamberlain himself. The member for West Birmingham had become to the Unionist host in the thick of conflict, what war elephants have often proved in ancient Indian armies:—he did harm to his friends instead of violence to their foes. Whoever loses by Mr. Chamberlain's temporary withdrawal from active political propaganda, it will not be the Unionists. Conservatives may rejoice to be freed from his dangerous and embarrassing support, while Liberals may equally congratulate themselves, for they quite count upon his return to their ranks, sooner or later, and they assert that if his mouth is closed for a few months, he will have fewer sins to repent of before he is pardoned and received back with confidence and cordiality. I find that while everybody agrees Mr. Chamberlain will perform the duties of Chief Fishery Commissioner in a satisfactory manner, and that the manufacturer of screws will be as cute as the maker of wooden nutmegs, there is not, in Conservative circles, a feeling of satisfaction at the appointment. The nomination of so important a Commission comes but seldom in the history of an administration, and it is felt that Lord Salisbury ought to have chosen, from among the many able men in the ranks of his followers, the President of the Commission. Many Conservatives are saying openly that a high price is being paid for Unionist support, when such a good thing as this is given to a man who was already "ratting" and whose following could be told on the fingers of one hand. Taking it altogether the appointment is not a happy one. Certainly if Mr. Chamberlain should exhibit on the Commission those domineering and pugnacious qualities which marked his career in the Birmingham Town Council, in the Education League, and in the National Liberal Federation, a happy issue out of our Fisheries difficulties with the Yankees (and the French in Newfoundland) cannot be confidently counted upon.

Affairs in respect to Bulgaria are by no means tranquil. To-day the important news comes that the Porte has agreed to Russia's proposal to send another General Kaulbars to Sofia. If Prince Ferdinand persists in remaining at Sofia, and the Bulgarians do not show themselves more tractable conflict is inevitable. But war will not be declared before the spring. Although for different reasons there is now, as there was in the days of the Moabite monarchs, of whom the remark was first made, a "time when kings go forth to battle." In South-Eastern Europe, after the bitter winter experiences of the Russian troops in the last Turko-Russian war, no one of the Kaisers immediately interested will, if he can help it, begin a conflict in the autumn. But during the autumn and winter, those who like to watch a game of high politics will find much to absorb their highest interest before the spring flowers bloom again.

Mr. Justice Scott has the ear of *The Times*. Your readers have reason to rejoice that this is the case, while they may be proud that it is a Bombay Judge who is taking the lead in a matter which concerns each one of them most closely. The position of Indian salaries and the depreciated rupee was never more clearly or more cogently stated than it is in the letter which Mr. Scott has contributed to *The Times*, and respecting which I sent you a telegram the day before yesterday. The letter is honoured with "leader" type, but it appears in the advertisement sheet of *The Times*, and may, therefore, not attract the attention it deserves. Mr. Scott is not content with describing the grievance, but he proceeds to anticipate, and brush aside, the recommendations of the Currency Commission, and to suggest a compromise of his own. It is perfectly clear that the learned Judge has no faith in silver recovering its former value, and the rupee again becoming worth its nominal value of two shillings. To him the "booms" of the *Financial News* and the projects of speculators in New York are as naught. Perhaps, very properly so. But, his compromise seems to me to be hardly fair. Because of a remark I wish to make upon it, I set forth his proposal in his own words. Dismissing as improbable or impossible the restoration of the rupee to its two-shilling value, Mr. Scott says:—

In the first place the salaries should be fixed and not of a sliding nature. There should be nothing uncertain about them, and then all officials would cut their coat according to their cloth. This might be effected at once by a rule giving the rupee a fix value for the payment of salaries, leaving it for all other purposes to its fluctuations. What that fixed value should be is a difficult question. While it cannot, owing to the present financial pressure, be fixed at its old value, it seems unjust, on the other hand, to perpetuate the present value. One shilling and fourpence in lieu of 2s. is really with some officials a confiscation of one-third of their original pay, and with many more of at least one-sixth. I would submit as a fair compromise that the value of the rupee should be fixed at 1s. 8d. for those who have served more than five years, and 1s. 6d. for those who are more junior. Perhaps it may be useful to illustrate the effect of my proposal in figures. With the rupee at 1s. 4d., those who are entitled to payment of salary at 1s. 8d. for the rupee would receive one rupee two annas and eight pies; those who are entitled to 1s. 6d. would receive one rupee one anna and four pies for every rupee now paid. It would make a difference on an annual salary of Rs. 6,000 of £50 and £100, respectively.

To me it seems to be a mistake to propose two rates of composition. By Mr. Scott's proposal an inferior grade (so far as salaries are concerned) of public servants would be created; if done it would cause much discontent. Better, as "compromise" is in the air, to fix all salaries at 1s. 7d. than some at 1s. 8d. and others at 1s. 6d. In drawing attention to this question, I cannot help remarking that never was a community so badly served Parliamentarily by its friends as is the Anglo-Indian community by the many representatives from its ranks who have seats in the House of Commons. Were they banded together to advance the interest of the various communities in India, and were they earnest and energetic, there is nothing hardly which they might not accomplish. It is absolutely certain that the depreciated rupee might be partially rehabilitated so far as Indian Civil Servants are concerned—*if the Anglo-Indian M. P.'s cared.*

Among the review and magazine articles for this month—they are many—worth reading in India I would specially commend to politicians that in the *National Review* by Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, M. P. It is most significant as indicating that if Mr. Gladstone's contentions as to the feeling of Great Britain on the Irish question are correct, the Unionists *may* bring in a measure of a more far-reaching character than the Liberal Leader proposed last year or has foreshadowed this. The second part of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's reply to Sir M. Grant Duff will, I understand, appear in the October number of the *Contemporary*.

The following announcement appeared in a prominent part of Wednesday's *Standard*:—"With regard to the notorious Cambay case which has attracted so much notice in Western India and throughout the ranks of the Indian Civil Service, we believe, it is incorrect to say that the Secretary of State has seen his way to reversing the decision of the Bombay Government. The conclusion to which, after careful inquiry, the Secretary of State has come is that the evidence adduced is very conflicting, and not worthy of implicit credence; and that all the requirements of the case will be met by allowing Mr. Wilson to retire voluntarily from the service." The only journals here that have so far, as I am aware, referred to the Secretary of State's decision in the Cambay case are the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Standard* and *Vanity Fair*. The *Pall Mall* mentioned among other facts that the Committee of the Council to which the matter was referred for preliminary investigation included Sir H. Maine. This, I understand, was the case, and if I am not misinformed, the recommendations of that Committee were unanimously accepted, though there might have been a slight difference of opinion as to the exact wording of the despatch to Bombay. If, as is assumed here, the *Standard* paragraph is semi-official, its appearance is doubtless intended to soothe the feelings of the Bombay Government which might very excusably have been ruffled by the blunt announcement that their decision had been reversed by the Secretary of State. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, accepting the *Standard's* version of Lord Cross's final orders in the case, speaks of the dicision as illogical and as very hard upon Mr. Wilson if he is innocent. "He is neither acquitted nor condemned, but allowed to retire under circumstances that imply his guilt without satisfying the requirements of justice." No doubt, if the Ministerial organ has been correctly informed, of which I have some reason to doubt, Mr. Wilson has not come out of the affair so triumphantly as his friends asserted; and I wonder no member of Parliament has had the curiosity to question Sir John Gorst, so as to clear up the doubt. But probably by this time you in Bombay have had an opportunity of reading Lord Cross's despatch and are, therefore, better informed on the subject than people at home.

Mono-metallists in India, if what I hear be true, will need before long to have all their wits about them. The selection of Mr. Barbour to be the successor of Sir Auckland Colvin as Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, has raised high the hopes of the school of economists of whose views he is so warm an advocate, and there are already rumours in the air that something decidedly above the ordinary will occur when Mr. Barbour arrives in India to take up his new post. Hitherto the reports have been vague and unsubstantial, and it is possible that there is not so much in them as the knowing ones declare or rather insinuate. Anyhow it is not possible to find out definitely whether there is to be a new departure, as everybody is just now away from town. I do not know whether the public are acquainted with the fact, but I am assured on high authority that the Secretary of State's Council almost to a man are bi-metallists.

The enterprising and energetic Mr. Colquhoun is, you will see, availing himself of his well-earned holiday to push forward his schemes for the commercial development by British capital of South-Western China. The *Times* backs him up in a leading article, which will doubtless do good, and some of the principal country papers, I see, are writing approvingly of Mr. Colquhoun's proposals. Mr. Colquhoun's remonstrances against our traditional apathy came opportunely, for the attention of the public is being called just now to the efforts that France is making to reap the benefits of her sacrifices in Tonquin. The process of educating the public mind is a slow and laborious one, and it says much for the zeal and faith of Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett, that they have apparently not been disheartened in the least by the general indifference to their projects. The plodding industry and unfaltering courage of those two gentlemen deserve, and will, I hope, be rewarded with an early and complete realization of their hopes.

I am assured that there is no truth in the statement of Mr. Labouchere's paper that the Rao of Cutch has decided to remain in England this winter for the purpose of seeing something of fox hunting. His Highness has just returned to town from Scotland, where the Queen invited him to go out deer stalking at Balmoral, and is staying at the Grosvenor Hotel. His Highness has received news of the death of his brother-in-law, and he is waiting a telegram from Bhooj to know whether he should return to India post-haste or travel leisurely as he had previously intended doing. He never, I believe, had any thoughts whatever of stopping here all through the coming winter.

THE QUORUM DIFFICULTY AT THE CORPORATION.

IT looks as if the Bombay Corporation has grown weary of the work of legislation which it has taken upon itself. A meeting of the "committee of the whole house" was called for yesterday afternoon to discuss the reports submitted by the sub-committee on the portions of the new Municipal Bill which relate to drainage-water supply, and the regulation of streets. A quorum of fifteen members, that is less than a fourth of the total number of the members of the Corporation, is required for the general committee's meetings, but of late, it has become very difficult to make up the requisite number. After those present had waited yesterday for fully forty minutes the number could not exceed thirteen; so Dr. Blaney, who was invited to occupy the chair, had to adjourn the meeting till Thursday next. It may be observed that this was the third consecutive meeting of the committee that had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Mr. Crawford, the solicitor to the Municipality, whose opinion has been asked on certain legal points with respect to the Bill, had been especially requested by the chairman of the Corporation to attend the meeting yesterday; and it was evidently with the view of saving him the trouble of again giving his presence unnecessarily, in the event of yet another adjournment for want of a quorum, that Dr. Blaney suggested that on the next occasion Mr. Crawford should only be sent for after the meeting had secured a sufficient number to go on with the proceedings. Dr. Blaney said it was with extreme regret that he had to adjourn the meeting, especially as very timely notice had been sent round to al the members of the Corporation that the solicitor would be present to give his advice in matters in which they had asked for it. Dr. Blaney said that in fixing Thursday afternoon for the next meeting, he had taken the earliest day available.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—The barometer changes of the past day are generally small. Pressure has increased on the west coast and is above the average to a moderate extent. Pressure is normal in Northern India except in the hill districts of the N.-W. Province and East Punjab and the adjacent plain districts, where there is a considerable deficiency and much atmospheric disturbance. The skies are overcast and heavy as rain has fallen in that area. Roorkee reports four inches; Umballa three, and Meerut, Bareilly, Simla, and Delhi, two. Strong winds are blowing across the Sind and Guzerat coasts and apparently feeding into the depression over the hills. The winds are feeble at the head of the Bay. Calms prevail this morning in Behar and light irregular winds in the N.-W. Province. Showers were received in Burmah, the Central Provinces and Central India; but the amounts were generally small. The day was cloudy but without rain generally in Bengal, Bombay, Southern India and Deccan. The skies are clear in west and north Punjab and Sind. The temperature is very high in the Indus valley, Jacobabad registering 110 yesterday.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent to the *Daily Telegraph* a copy of the "remonstrance" which has been sent to the Bishop of London by a number of ballet dancers at present fulfilling engagements in his lordship's diocese. Referring to the charge that they appeared on the stage in indecent dress, the ladies of the ballet say:—"Now we, members of the Christian Church, earning our living by dancing, beg to protest against this monstrous and shameful charge which you, the chief pastor in the diocese, have brought against us, and to declare that it is absolutely false. We do not, my lord, expect justice at your lordship's hands; but we intend to publish this protest against the foul accusation which your lordship has publicly brought against us."

A DISASTROUS fire brokeout on Tuesday night Aug. 29th in the well-known Cafe Egyptien, one of the most frequented evening resorts in Cairo. The fire began at about one o'clock in the morning and burned with great fury till four o'clock, the result being the total destruction of the whole block of buildings in which the cafe was situate. The fire brigade, directed by Mr. Bioch and the police, by dint of great efforts at length succeeded in getting the better of the flames. There was no loss of life, though there were several severe injuries to people who jumped from high windows. The damage to property is the greatest yet experienced in Cairo.

EDUARD KREMSER, the choir-master of the Vienna Musical Association, has discovered at Engelsberg some compositions of Franz Schubert and the composer Engelberg, which have been hitherto unknown. He found four pieces written by Schubert himself, with the date "Wahring, July, 1826," two of them previously unknown. One has the title "Hail, Bacchus;" the other "Hippolytus." One of the others was an earlier setting of Shakespeare's "Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings;" while the fourth seemed to be a first sketch of the beautiful song "To Sylvia." The pieces by Engelberg, also autographs, were two-one a chorus, entitled "Parting Friends;" the other "A Wedding Carol," written on the occasion of the marriage of a cousin, described as overflowing with melody.

AN innkeeper named Jellinek, of Brezina, Bohemia, was in 1881 tried before a jury, and found guilty of having given his wife arsenic with intent to poison. She, however, survived, and the husband was sentenced to penal servitude for life, a sentence subsequently, on technical grounds, commuted to sixteen years' of the same punishment. The wife afterwards emigrated to America, and recently she swore an affidavit before the Austrian Consul that it was she herself who, from motives of jealousy, mixed the arsenic in her own food, and then accused her husband of the attempt to poison her. A fresh trial has accordingly just taken place. It lasted four days, and resulted in the acquittal of Jellinek, after having suffered six years' penal servitude for a crime he never committed.

POONA PLAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

THE second performance in behalf of the funds of the Bath School for officers' daughters took place at the Gymkhana Club, under the patronage and in the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, and their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. The fame of the Amateur Company had gone forth, and the hall was crowded to over-flowing with an audience whose enthusiasm showed that the Amateur Company had not been over rated.

The play was the "Parvenu," a clever comedy in three acts by G. W. Godfrey. The central idea of the play—that neither rank nor wealth will alone make a gentleman—is well worked out and illustrated in various ways, and in the sparkling dialogue there are numerous sarcastic references to the errors and abuses of modern Society. There is, however, one striking inconsistency in the play. Ledger, the Parvenu, although represented as a generous, honourable, kind hearted fellow, boasts of having floated three and twenty joint stock companies, and of having made "a pot of money out of each though *all* failed!" Here is the cast—

Sir Fulke Pettigrew (of the Warren).	Mr. W. Propert.
Mr. Ledger M. P. (of Pagnett Royal).	Major Moore-Lane.
The Hon'ble Charles Tracey	Mr. A. M.A. Harris.
Claude Glynne	Capt. Herbert.
Lady Pettigrew	Mrs. Carter.
Gwendolen Pettigrew	Mrs. Moore-Lane.
Mary Ledger	Miss Pottinger.

The three acts take place in a picturesque woodland separating the estates of the "Warren" belonging to Sir Fulke Pettigrew, and "Pagnett Royal" which had been bought by the "Self-made man" Mr. Ledger. Sir Fulke Pettigrew is in debt and difficulty through betting, being a "plucky patron of our national sport" His nephew, the Hon'ble Charles Tracey, though supposed to be preparing for the Church, is studying "Ruff's Turf Guide" and has a thorough-bred in training. Sir Fulke, and Lady Pettigrew have decided that their beautiful and only daughter shall marry Mr. Ledger, notwithstanding the absence of birth, education, and refinement, as they foresee that his riches will save them from their monetary difficulties. A young artist appears in the neighbourhood, and a wrongly interpreted letter and a match box having a crest and coronet upon it, lead them to believe the artist to be young Lord Clydesdale possessed of £80,000 a year. Gwendolen the pretty daughter and Claude Glynne fall in love at first sight, and their attachment is smiled upon by the mercenary parents, who unhesitatingly throw over Ledger in favour of the Lord of high degree who, however, proves to be nothing "but a landscape painter" and the son of a circus dancer. This disclosure is a terrible blow, and Lady Pettigrew decides that "Ledger must be recalled." Ledger has meanwhile found out the state of Gwendolen's feelings, and though she consents to stifle her love for Claude Glynne, and endeavours to be the dutiful wife of the rich and vulgar Ledger, out of consideration for the desperate needs of her parents, he will not accept the sacrifice as he sincerely loves her, and he determines that "money shan't stand in her way." "You would start a joint stock company under false pretences if you married me." Ledger shews his generosity, and the depth of his attachment for Gwendolen by presenting the Pettigrew family with the estate which had been mortgaged to him, for £30,000. He exclaims, "a 'cavyish load is off my mind, and I'm thirty-thousand pounds lighter hearted, accordin." During the vicisisudes which poor Gwendolen suffers, the course of true love runs smooth or almost so, with the Honourable Charles Tracey and Mary Ledger. Ledger settles half his money on Mary as he wants he says to spend it for the "public good and rescue the Church from a bad parson." Mr. Propert gives a fine reading to the character of Sir Fulke Pettigrew, whose better nature is hidden and debased by the ignobility born of debt, and his better impulses repressed by the influence of his low-born wife, a miracle of calculating, heartless, hypocrisy. Sir Fulke's gentlemanly thanks to Claude Glynne, a perfect stranger, for the service he had rendered to Gwendolen, was well played, as also the scene with his daughter when he tells her "The Warren will have to go—the Warren that has been ours for centuries. Your mother and I must end our days abroad. But though we may avoid the world we cannot escape disgrace." The weakness of Sir Fulke's character was well pourtrayed too in the scene between him and his nephew. The old gentleman intends to severely reprove his nephew for betting and horse racing instead of devoting himself to reading for the Church, but his love of the gentlemanly vice is too strong, and he ends by backing Charley's bet with three hundred pounds, and his aside, "Begad I'm proud of the boy; he is nearly as bad as the worst of us!" brought down the applause of the house. Mrs. Carter sustained the character of the scheming, clever but despicable Lady Petigrew with great ability. Her make up was good, enunciation clear, and her acting consistent throughout, and her knowledge of the text as perfect as though she were playing on the hundreath rather than the "first night." Its often a thankless task to pourtray a disagreeable character, but Mrs. Carter as Lady Pettigrew was fully appreciated. Mr. Harris (the Hon'ble Charles Tracey) played the pleasant young scion of a noble house with ease and truth. The lovers' quarrel after Molly had overheard a conversation between Sir Fulke and Charley about a match with Lady Alice was a bit of excellent acting "Lady Alice once bolted with a man and came badly to grief and that didn't improve her reputation." Molly's exclamation, "a horse!" and Charley's "no! a mare" caused much laughter. Miss Pottinger as Molly Ledger showed herself to be a true artist. Her personation of the pretty, somewhat hoydenish, good hearted, lovable but quite unconventional young lady, was faultless. She won the sympathy of the audience before appearing when in clear sweet tones she was heard singing "Comin thro' the rye." She does'nt, like the finished conventional young lady, disguise her love for Charley. Her naive remark when leaving the wood-land to order dinner "I shall soon be back if anyone wants to know," was much applauded. In the difficult tree scene she acted well, her voice and enunciation being excellent. Miss Pottinger came in for the largest share of applause, and deservedly so. Major Moore-Lane surpassed himself as Mr. Ledger. It was a piece of powerful personation, and so vividly did he bring out all the good points in the character of the Parvenu that he carried the sympathy of the audience entirely with him. and there were not a few tearful eyes when he refused to accept Gwendolen's hand without her heart. Those who are privileged to see Major Moore-Lane on the stage need not regret that they are so far from the London theatres. Mrs. Moore-Lane was charming as Gwendolen Pettigrew. The part was a trying one, and very well played. Even the love scene between her and Claud Glynne was warmly applauded, though such a scene with a few false touches would have become ridiculous. The mutual confidences between Gwendolen and Molly were very pretty, and could not have been acted with more truth,

Captain Herbert, as Claude Glynne, after getting over a little nervousness noticeable at first, sustained the character well. He looked the Earl the scheming parents took him to be, and the audience was hardly prepared to find that he was poor and of low degree. His voice and manner conveyed the intensest contempt and indignation when he said to Lady Pettigrew, "I seemed to you endowed with all the virtues, when you thought I was rich and a lord. You have taught me that birth affects one's moral worth. I shall profit by the lesson."

Bouquets were showered by his Excellency the Governor and others upon the lady performers, and the comments of the audience after the play were full of enthusiastic praise. Mrs. Pottinger must feel gratified that her efforts have been so completely rewarded by her success. The ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly provided these artistic performances for so good a cause, deserve the highest praise. The sum realized by the tickets last night is said to have been twelve hundred rupees.

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 17th September 1887:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadechi	25 70	Chuda	18 42
Mungod	30 6	Chital	22 87
Dhola	20 2	Jetpur	25 20

DEATH OF BARON DE LARPENT.

INTELLIGENCE of the death of Baron de Larpent, formerly a member of the Bombay Civil Service, has just been received by telegram. Joining the Civil Service in October 1854, Baron de Larpent arrived in the country in January 1855, and was placed under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division. He was an intimate friend of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, and a contemporary of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. W. M. Coghlan, Mr. T. Bosanquet, Mr. J. Elphinstone, and Mr. A. Borradaile. For the first five years he was employed as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Poona, Khandesh, and Tanna. In 1860, he held the office of Special Income Tax officer in Poona. In the following year, he served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednuggur. A year later, we find him employed as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona, and afterwards as Acting Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Acting Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. Having held the appointment of Judge and Session Judge of Satara for a year from March 1864, he reverted in April 1865 to the bench of the Small Causes Court at Poona, and after six months went on furlough to Europe for two years. Returning to this country in December 1869, he took up the appointment of Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad. He then went to Rutnagherry as Joint Judge and Session Judge. In 1869, he returned to Poona as Joint Judge and Session Judge. A year later he held the appointment of acting Registrar General of Assurances, Bombay. From 1870 to 1873, Baron de Larpent saw varied service as Judge and Session Judge in Dharwar, District Judge and Session Judge in Kanara, and Judge and Session Judge in Surat. He twice acted as a judge of the High Court of Bombay, once from May to July 1874, and again from June to September 1875. In the latter month he reverted to his substantive appointment as Judge and Session Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan. In March 1876, he took another long furlough to Europe, and at the termination of it retired from the Service in 1877.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudija Begum alias Doolum Begum vs. Awed bin Ooner Sultan—Winter and B.
119-87—Janardhen G—Runchordas Surji and another vs. Camarbai and another—Hore, C and B.
60-87—Mirza H K—Ramchunder Ganooji vs. Sawaliaram Ganooji—In person.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

6-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Maggi Lucknidas vs. Munchabai, widow of Cullaunchund Muneckchund—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

126-87—Crawford and B—Munji Cassiram vs. Sha Gopaldas Govindas.
295-87—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Jairam Hurry and others vs. Thucker Moolji Wellji—Little, S, F and N.
296-87—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Jairam Hurry and others vs. Thucker Dayal Oomersey.
320-87—Hore, C and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs. M N R A Bob.
344-87—R Skipsey—Khoosba Pascoo vs. Vithal Appa Argara—In person.
345-87—R Skipsey—Khoosa Pascoo vs. Bhowa Gungaji

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Elektra, 2,065 tons, Captain P. Morse, will sail this morning for Trieste with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mobile, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf ports under Captain C. Doerr, laden with a general cargo and with thirty-five deck passengers on board.

The ship Foolwood, 2,217 tons, Captain Owen Jones, was cleared out yesterday for Calcutta. She is laden with 55,927 maunds of duty paid salt shipped by Mr. Syed R. Mohmed, of Bombay.

The ship Kolat, 1,522 tons, Captain J. McKay, and consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co., which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday last, brought with her 2,708 tons of coals from Cardiff (June 21) for the P. and O. Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pemba, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. H. R. Woolbert, for Bushire; Mr. Peals and Mr. D. Keyzer, for Karachi; and sixty-two deck for other ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
19TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	No. Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Britannia ..	1691	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	1412	S. Bason.....	D	P. & O. Co.
" Draco	1112	J. Douglas.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Graham..	1911	T. White.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Merton Hall	2346	C. Barnes	M	F. Bezzoni.
" Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Niagara	2014	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid.....	Q	R. Framjee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Australia (s).....	Nantes.....	London.
	Singapore (s)	Parodi.....	Genoa, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ..	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Foolwood (ship)...	Jones	Calcutta.

The ship Keerata Roodrin commenced to receive cargo yesterday for Calicut, &c.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Elektra, Morse, for Trieste.
" Mobile, Doert, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
15 Yeoman s ....Punkhurst..Melbourne. Aug. 12.
" Wardha s .....Stevenson ...London, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURE.
Sept. 15.—Steamers Clan Macpherson & Lord Lansdowne.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

10	Rosetta s	.....	London.
	Tibre s	.....	Calcutta.
11	Akbar s	.....	Calcutta.
12	Khandalla s	.....	Calcutta.
14	Himalaya s	.....	Negapatam.
	Stella s	.....	Middlesbro.
15	Sindhana s.....	.....	Rangoon.
	Nurjahan s	.....	Calcutta.
	Asia's	.....	Bombay.
16	Tiverton s	.....	Melbourne.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

9	Himalaya s	.....	Negapatam.
10	Canara s	.....	Calcutta.
	Tibre s	.....	Pondicherry.
	Rosetta s	.....	Calcutta.
11	Wardha's	.....	Calcutta.
	Clan Ranald s....	.....	London.
	Mamejuke s	.....	Marseilles.
	Yeoman s	.....	Calcutta.
13	Khandalla s	.....	Bombay.
16	Armathwaite s ..	.....	Cocanada.
	Narenta s	.....	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia (s), 116 bales wool, G Raugoomal; 50 tons linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 400 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 124 bales cotton waste, G H Miajan; 501 cwts myrabolums J Veeram; 600 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldass; 304 bales cotton waste, W J A Folks; 300 bales goats hair and wool, S Ramjanally; 43 bales wool, N Thakordass; 31 bales wool, and 75 bales goat hair, S Motoobhai.

Merton Hall (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, W Bell and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Britannia (s), 16 chests Indian tea, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia (s), 48 bales wool, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta (s), 2,400 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co; 21 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co; 140 cwts gum and 20 cwts fishmaws, B Sajan; 500 cwts myrabolums, B Craig and Co; 9 bales hides and skins, W Canji and Co; 71 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 12 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 28 bales bides, E Bates and Co.

Kerbella (s), 375 cwts buffalo horns, B Boga.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nedjed (s), 1,986 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Draco (s), 2,001 cwts myrabolum, J Veeram; 1,650 cwts myrabolums, G Morarji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Draco (s), 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagra (s), 500 cwts buffalo horns, G Lookhart and Co

FOR MARSEILLS.

Britannia (s), 975 cwts gingellyseed, D P Batha an Co.

C Graham (s), 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, 3,600 cwts wheat, and 1,970 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VALENCIA.

C Graham (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 100 bales cotton, D P Marker; 23 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 25 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales twist, D P Marker; 33 bales cotton, R Luckmandass; 30 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 68 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 5 chests opium, Devarkabux.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara (s), 100 bales cotton, C R Settna; 109 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Davidson, Lt., Bl., Staff Corps, on leave, from Cawnpore.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Nelson, Capt., Bl. R. A., to join, from Mooltan.
Wyld, Lt., Mad. Hauts Regt., to join, from England.
Edwardes, Lt., Bo., P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Chapmans, Col., Bl., 8th Bl. Cavy., on leave, from Lucknow.
Hoghton, Lt., Bo., 1st Bo. Grenadiers, to join, from Aden.
Rogers, Major, Bl R. E., from furlough, from England.
Stanley-Edwardes, Major-Genl., Bo., Dvsl. Staff, on duty, from England,
Perkins, Major-Genl., Bl. R. E., from leave, from England.
James, Col., P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Osborne, Lt., Bo., 2nd King's Own, to join at Quetta, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.

MacMahon, Capt., Bo., D. A. Gl's. Dept., on inspection duty, to Deolali.
Olivier, Capt., Bo., on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 20th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 21st instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers. Squad drill for Recruits.

By Order,
(sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R.C. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS.

BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, Comding. Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, September 20th, 1887.

I. Dress Parades.—Until further orders Forege caps will be worn on Saturday evenings parade.

II. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery and posted to detachments as follows:—

No. 81 Gunner R. J. Coster to No. 3 Detachment.
No. 82 Gunner D. Stuart to No. 4 Detachment.

By Order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BENGAL.

TWO DRONGOS.—The driver of a hackney carriage charged Mr. C. E. Shave with having refused and neglected to pay him the hire of his gharry Rs. 3 for nine hours. Defendant denied the hiring, said that he had never even so much as entered the gharry, and that the charge against him was one of mistaken identity. He and his brother who is employed on the railway, so closely resembled each other that the mistake was not surprising. Complainant, however, maintained that the present accused *was* his defendant. Having driven him about town for three hours and had several opportunities of seeing him during all thattime he could not possibly make a mistake. Defendant applied for an adjournment to produce his brother, who was unable to put in appearance this day as he could not obtain leave. His Worship thought the accused was entitled to an adjournment, and accordingly postponed the case to Monday next.—*Englishman.*

ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—A report reaches the *Indian Daily News* of a case of fraud in the office of the Superintendent of a branch under the Public Works Department, Bengal. It is said that the accountant of the office in a duplicate bill of a contractor for Rs. 1,800, and in another of Rs. 140, struck out the word "duplicate," and passed them as originals, subsequently forging a duplicate, as one is required by the rules of the Pay Office. By these means, there was clearly available a sum of Rs. 1,940. The holders of the original bills were duly paid, but there was an enquiry about the others. Certain officers of the Officiating Examiner of Accounts went over to the locality where the transaction took place, with the result of the arrest of the accountant, cashier, and other clerks of the office. They were all supposed to have been in the plot, and to have shared the spoil. The chief actor is said to have had experience on the Afghan frontier. It is said that the amount of the plunder was shared thus:—The cashier Rs. 450, the clerks Rs. 250, while the chief artist pocketed the balance. The cashier is said to have admitted the offence, and offers works meet for repentance in the refund of his portion and the forfeiture of his bond. The public will, perhaps, hear further particulars of the case in due course.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERENS' FUND.—Kajkumar Rameswar Malla, of Siarsol and 6, Cullen Place, Howrah, has contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. He has expressed a wish that her Excellency's name should be associated with any scholarship to which his donation might be devoted.

MADRAS.

OFFICIAL DILATORINESS.—His Lorship the Chief Justice on Friday expressed his disapproval at the slow manner in which decrees on the Original Side were prepared by the clerks after judgments had been passed by their Lordships. His Lordship, together with Mr. Justice Kernan, was engaged in dividing a miscellaneous appeal, were the pleader submitted that in one instance he had to wait for seven or eight days for a degree document, and that this, in some measure accounted for his delay in filing a fresh petition. His Lordship remarked that the delay was very improper, that one or two days was quite sufficient for performing such work, and that quickness of despatch was essential to facilitating the Court's duties.—*Mail.*

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—The s. s. Tiventon, which arrived in the roads on Friday evening from Melbourne, brought a consignment of six hundred and ten horses for the local in market. The horses are to be divided equally between the Stable Company and Messrs. Waller and Co., and belong to that well-known importer, Mr. Gidney. There are ninety-five other horses, the property of Mr. Durham, on board, which will be subsequently landed and sent to Messrs. Waller and Co. Eleven horses are said to have died on the voyage.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. DALGAIRNS.—A funeral party from Wing 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment of 200 rank and file and officers in proportion, with 12 privates as under-bearers under command of a Major and the band, 9th Regiment M. I. paraded in review order at the west end of the General Hospital Bridge near the entrance to the People's Park at 7 a.m. on Friday for the interment of the remains of the late Surgeon Major A. E. Dalgarians, Indian Medical Department, in Saint Mary's Burial ground.—*Ibid.*

DHULEEP SINGHAND DJEMAL EDDIN.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, just previous to the death of M Katkoff, cut a notorious figure in Moscow as one of the most distinguished satellites of the great Russian patriot, and openly avowed having taken refuge in the old Russian capital under the wing of the famous editor as a determined enemy of British power in India and Afghanistan. Strangely enough (the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Times* says, when M. Katkoff died, among all the host of celebrated disciples and adherents who mourned his loss either on the spot or by telegram the name of Dhuleep Singh never appeared once, nor has anything been heard of him since. M Katkoff's death must have been a great blow to many such adventures with national aspirations or personal aims which they hoped to see attained through the power and influence of the proprietor of the *Moscow Gazette*. The dire event seems to have completely swept the Indian Maharajah off the scene of Muscovite politics, and probably from Muscovite soil. His place has now been taken by another enemy of the British, who was also in Moscow on a similar errand until M. Katkoff's death, but is now in St. Petersburg enjoying popularity in the columns of the *Novoe Vremya*. This is the Afghan Sheikh Djemal Eddin, who publishes two letters in the above-mentioned journal on the grave mistake made by the Russian Government in permitting England to interfere in the demarcation of the frontier between Russia and Afghanistan, and on the absolute necessity for Russia to secure the escape of Ayoob Khan, and to take advantage of the new face of Afghan affairs in such a way as to prevent the runa way pretender from again falling into the power of either England or Persia.

THE FRENCH MOBILIZATION SCHEME.

THE 17th Army Corps in France, commanded by General Breart, the head-quarters of which are at Toulouse, has been fixed upon for the mobilization experiment. The region of the 17th corps includes the following departments: Ariege, Haute Garonne, Gers, Lot et Garonne, and Tern et Garonne. General Breart has under his orders the 33rd and 34th divisions of infantry (composed of brigades 65, 66, 67, and 68), the 17th brigades of cavalry and artillery, the 17th battalion of engineers, the 17th squadron of the military baggage train, the 17th sections of the staff and recruiting secretariats, and, lastly, the 17th legion of gendarmerie. The operations will be continued sixteen days. Two soldiers who have been acting as secretaries to the Minister for War have been arrested on the charge of communicating to the *Figaro* the plan of mobilization.

The Berlin press scoffs at the mobilization of the 17th Army Corps as, in the circumstances, "a carefully rehearsed, absurdly expensive, and absolutely worthless military farce;" one "which will not allow the slightest opinion to be formed as to the preparedness of the French army in the event of war suddenly breaking out."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* who writes from Toulouse, says that it was no secret there three weeks before it was ordered that the 17th Army Corps would be chosen for the mobilization experiment. Long before, he says, the two copying clerks of the *Figaro* utilized for that journal what they were to copy, the leading men of Languedoc were consulted as to the places in which troops should go into cantonments. Contracts were made some time in advance, and there were districts which were thrown into a state of panic because the idea spread that mobilization was a real thing, and not a rehearsal but the preface to war. Forty-eight mayors had instructions to explain what the whole thing would mean. Some of the mayors marsh at the head of the reservists of their communes into Toulouse to show the rurals that there is no danger of war.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE EXECUTION OF PRANZINI.

THE man Pranzini, who was convicted of the murder of Marie Regnault, her servant, and the child of the latter, was executed in Paris on Wednesday morning, Aug. 30, in the presence of an enormous crowd. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

DRUNKEN ORGIES.

At an early hour last evening the crowd was greater than on any previous occasion. At eleven o'clock an incident which attracted much attention occurred outside the prison. A tall, elegantly dressed woman, accompanied by another woman, apparently her maid, went up to the gates, and, after looking at them for a moment, cried out in an agonized tone, "It is horrible; it is too terrible." The people around tried to discover who she was, but the lady, who had wrapped her head in a mantilla, hurried away. All night long the wine-shops in the vicinity were so crowded that it was almost impossible to enter any of them. From outside it was, however, easy to hear sounds of the drunken orgy, and to catch some of the words of the songs with which itinerant singers were amusing the revellers. They were all of the vilest description and several were in praise of the guillotine.

PREPARING FOR THE EXECUTION.

Suddenly, at about one o'clock in the morning, there was a great movement in the throng with a storm of imprecations and protestations. The police arrived and cleared the space in front of the prison. The work was accomplished with some difficulty. Then came a body of mounted Republican Guards, who placed themselves in front of the discontented mob, and prevented it approaching too near the prison. Very soon the intelligence that Pranzini for certain was to be executed at day break had been spread all over Paris so that by half-past one o'clock the thick rows of cabs, private carriages, and vehicles of all sorts, which had brought people of every class of society to the Place de la Roquette, extended as far as the Boulevard Voltaire. Soon after the prison-clock had struck two, a couple of vans of a sombre red colour were seen approaching, bringing the various parts of the guillotine. Their appearance was greeted by a shout of satisfaction from the seething crowds. While the instrument was being put together there was something horrible in the sound of a voice in the distance screeming, "C'est ta tete, c'est ta tete, qu'il nous faut!" to the strains of a popular song.

The windows commanding a view of the spectacle were crowded, and one had been hired for several nights by an unknown woman, commonly taken for Mdme. Sabatier, Pranzini's mistress. But she was in reality a friend of the murdered woman, whose tomb she visited on Tuesday, Aug. 29, to pluck some dahlias growing near it. She watched all the preparations for the execution, and stood at the window till all had ended. The condemned man was awakened and informed of his fate shortly before four o'clock,

PRANZINI BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

He was sleeping so soundly that he had to be shaken twice before he woke. He started, sat up in bed, and, staring around, realized what was about to happen. For some moments emotion deprived him of the power to speak; but after M. Beauquesne, the governor of the prison, had told him that the heinous nature of his crime made it impossible for the President of the Republic to pardon him, Pranzini exclaimed, "Gentlemen, it is a crime you are about to commit; I am innocent." Then, in a reproachful voice, he added, "I only asked to be allowed to see my mother, and even that is denied me."

Meanwhile the prison warders had been dressing him, and as one of them helped him on with his boots Pranzini said, "Merci bien" in a tone as if he had been speaking to his valet. M. Beauquesne inquired whether he wished to be left alone with the chaplain. "No thank you," he replied, "let the chaplain do his duty; I will do mine." Pranzini was led out of his cell and handed over to the executioner and his assistants. While they were making the necessary preparations the prisoner said, "I only wished for one thing, a reprieve of thirty days, which I implored M. Grevy to grant me. He has refused it me. God is great. I am happy to die rather than have my sentence commuted to penal servitude" Then, turning towards the chief of the detective police, he added, "Why, M. Taylor, you must not try to hide yourself. It is you who are the cause of all this. It is wicked what you have done. You will be cursed, you—." He did not complete the phrase, but a minute after he exclaimed, "I die innocent; all is over." When all was ready for leading the prisoner to the scaffold, Abbe Faure, the chaplain, asked him if he would like anything to drink. "Non, mon cher," answered Pranzini in a patronizing tone. On passing through the prison gateway the condemned man walked erect, with a firm step, and, shaking off the assistants who wanted to support him by holding his arms on either side, he cried petulantly, "Do let me alone." Nevertheless, before reaching the steps he staggered more than once, but recovered immediately. With his foot on the first step he turned to Abbe Faure and kissed the crucifix which the chaplain placed on his lips. Once on the scaffold, he was seized by the executioner and his assistant, who had in an incredibly short time carried out the sentence of the law.

A HORRIBLE SCENE.

At the conclusion of the execution a horrible scene was witnessed. The crowd, breaking through the cordon of police, rushed towards the scaffold, and, screaming, struggled to reach the spot where the blood had fallen on the ground. Reaching the spot, they rubbed their handkerchiefs, their hats, and their hands in the crimson mud. It was a revolting spectacle, the climax of which was reached when a youth with his fingers all red amused himself by seeking to wipe the "poudre de riz" off the faces of some gaily dressed women, who ran away screaming. "Such scenes," remarks a French newspaper, "would disgust the black savages of Dahomey and the Gold Coast."

THE CAREER OF PRANZINI.

On March 17th last a sensation was caused in Paris by the discovery of three dead bodies in a hand some flat of the Rue Montaigne, one of the streets leading off the Champs Elysee. The victims were Mlle. Marie Regnault, her maid, who slept in an adjoining room, and the latter's little ten-year-old daughter, Marie, who was the godchild of Mlle. Regnault. They had all three been knifed in the most scientific manner. A few days after a Levantine adventurer of the name of Pranzini was arrested at Marseilles with some of the jewels of the dead woman in his possession. His trial which ended a few weeks ago, was daily attended by many persons. Before the jury retired Pranzini shouted—"Give me death or give me liberty. I am innocent." The jury was out two hours and returned a verdict of guilty as to the murder of Marie Regnault and her servant, but found that the killing of the girl was unpremeditated. Pranzini was then sentenced to death. During the trial the most intense interest was taken in the case by all classes, and recently the scenes caused by the morbid sensation-seekers of Paris around the place of execution have been described as discreditable to civilisation. After Pranzini's incarceration the police discovered that he was a professional blackmailer, old women in particular forming his favourite prey. The correspondence discovered among his baggage, which includes letters from women of all classes of society, makes it apparent that he commited the murders for the purpose of obtaining sufficient money to go over to the United States to marry a rich New York banker's daughter. He was born of Italian parents in 1856 at Alexandria, Egypt. At the age of 18 he obtained employment at Cairo in the General Post Office. In the early part of 1879 he was summarily discharged for stealing the contents of letters, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for the offence. When he left prison he became the business agent at Cairo of several important houses at Alexandria. After holding this engagement for awhile he left Egypt for some time, loitering about the various Turkish ports on the Mediterranean. He finally made his way to Odessa, where he entered the service of the late General Skobeloff as courier. Sent by the General to accompany his mother on her journey from Bulgaria to Russia, he disappeared from the scene simultaneously with the old lady's mysterious murder by the General's aide-de-camp, and made use of the large sum of money which he had in his possession, and which was evidently part of the proceeds of the murdered lady's jewels, to secure a passage for Calcutta, where for a time he lived in affluence. His money, however, did not last long, and, having become proficient in Hindustani, he secured employment as interpreter to a party of merchants, with whom he travelled through India and a portion of Afghanistan. Returning to Europe with his employers, he next acted as interpreter at a hotel at Constantinople, and subsequently at the Hotel Royal des Etrangers at Naples, where, however, he got into trouble for stealing bank notes from a letter addressed to a guest. His next post was that of conductor of the Sleeping Car Company on the trains running between Calais and Brindisi. He was discharged after a few months' service for stealing the diamonds of a lady travelling in his car. In 1884 he returned to Egypt and accompained Lord Wolseley's expedition to the Soudan as interpreter, at the close of which he received a certificate, signed by the proper authority, to the effect that he spoke with equal facility English, French, Italian, Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Russian, and Hindoo. Subsequently employed as clerk at one of the principal hotels at Marseilles, he disappeared one day with the proceeds of a large cheque which he had been requested to cash, and made his way to Paris, where he devoted himself exclusively to the profession of blackmailer and hanger-on of fast women. His personal appearance was of great service to him in his peculiar calling. He was above the average stature of Frenchmen, had coal-black hair, a carefully trimmed beard, and exceedingly small and delicately formed hands. His manner was quiet and somewhat effeminate.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETROSPECT OF THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

MR. GLADSTONE on Tuesday, August 29, gave a Jubilee treat to all the parishioners of Hawarden of the same age as her Majesty—68 and upwards—in the form of a dinner and tea in a large tent erected below the terrace in front of the Castle. There were no fewer than some 250 or 260 of these aged people present, and they were served with an excellent repast by members of the Gladstone family, assisted by the servants at the Castle, and some of the villagers and the members of the Hawarden Parish Ladies' Visiting Society.

THE LAST JUBILEE AND THIS.

After the dinner Mr. Gladstone entered the tent, and was accorded a hearty reception. In proposing the principal toast of the day—the health of the Queen—Mr. Gladstone spoke of the Jubilee of George III, and comparing it with that of the Queen observed:—

I have endeavoured to ascertain what kind of Jubilee that was, and it is pretty plain, to me that it was only in a very narrow and qualified sense that it could be called a Jubilee of the nation. It was a Jubilee of the great folks; it was a Jubilee of Corporations and of authorities; it was a Jubilee of the upper classes; and there was a certain, but a very limited, amount of popular manifestation. The truth is, my friends, that it was hardly a time for a Jubilee. (Hear, hear.) It was a time when, owing to a long war, the people were reduced to a condition in which it was much harder than it now is to keep body and soul together. There is in this park a very curious stone that some of you may have seen, though it is in an out-of-the-way spot, engraved in the time of Sir John Glynn, describing the condition of the people at that time, stating the price of grain, stating the activity of many charitable persons, but ending with some such painful words as these—"The poor starved and were hanged." Well, now, my friends, the condition of men, and especially the condition of the mass of mankind, has always been and may long continue to be, in all parts of the world—certainly in this part of the world—a condition of care, of difficulty, and, to some extent, of want, but at the same time the Jubilee for which we have met is not like the Jubilee of George III. The period of the last fifty years, particularly since Her Majesty—God bless her—(cheers)—came to the throne, has been a period marked by changes the very reverse of all those to which I have referred.

THE NATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

One of the great operations—one of the great series of operations—which have marked the last fifty or sixty years, has been the most thorough, the most profound and searching change in the whole system of representation; so that now, with few exceptions, every man in the country who has a house over his head, and who has a family around him, takes his share, and gives his vote for the choice of those who are to make the laws by which he is to be governed. This is one important change upon which you have reasons to congratulate yourselves, for from henceforward it must be said that if bad laws are made, if foolish things are done, as they may be done sometimes, and will be done—nay, I am sorry to say, in my opinion, in this very year have been done—yet they are not incurable, and being done, it is the nation itself that must lay to heart the responsibility of their being done, for they are done by men whom the nation chose—(hear, hear)—and if they have not fulfilled the trust they received in a wise and just manner, it will be for the nation on the very next occasion to show its sense fo the failure of their duty, and to take care to repose that trust in worthier and better hands. (Cheers.)

"THE QUALITY OF MERCY."

Another great change is this, that at the time when I was born, and the time when some of you were born, why the list of offences, for which men and women—aye, and children—were liable to be hanged was an awful list. Well, they have taken away the great bulk of the laws against crime—that is to say, the severe and crushing penalties—and substituted milder and more limited and more hopeful penalties. But when these laws began to be abolished and mitigated, there were a parcel of people in the country, as there are always a parcel of people who are afraid of useful and beneficial changes, and who set before you all manner of bugbears, and conjure before you all kind of horrors which many honestly but foolishly think will happen. It was very plausible to say—"If you take away all these laws against sheep stealing, against cutting young trees in plantations—if you make it no longer a capital offence to steal the value of five shillings in a dwelling-house—all people will become thieves, and the respectable people will find the country intolerable to live in it." Those are the notions that prevailed, and corresponding foolies were always in the course of being committed. What has been the result? The result has been this, that while you have altered your laws, softened your penalties, told the criminal that he is not to despair, but to hope, helped him to become a reformed and altered character—you have done all that, and instead of producing increased crime, you have an enormous diminution of crime.

A TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN.

After speaking of the benefits bestowed on the people by Free Trade, Mr. Gladstone passed on to pay a tribute to the Queen. The whole of these beneficial changes, he said upon which I have been dwelling, and the whole of a multitude of other beneficial changes with which I cannot now detain you, are laws to which her Majesty, as is well known, and as I have had more opportunity of knowing than many, perhaps, who now hear me—to which her Majesty has given, not a forced nor a grudging, but a willing, hearty active, and convinced consent, and has thereby made herself the prime benefactor of the country. (Loud cheers.) In point of fact, it is not too much to say that the historian in future days when he comes to write an account of this period in which we have lived, that historian will point to the reign of Queen Victoria as the time in which the Sovereign of this country came finally and fully to understand the Constitutional position and the great and noble conditions on which a free people can be governed, and not only to understand them, but to accept them, and to act upon them. Under her no form of evil has been permitted to present itself within the august precincts of Windsor Castle or of her other places—has been permitted to present its, possibly to some seductive, but yet loathsome and abominable features; and the people have been able to say that in the various lines and walks and works of duty those who have a humble lot and a contracted sphere have been able to borrow encouragement and instruction from the example of her whom it has pleased God to place at the head of society. (Loud Cheers)

A PRIZE FIGHT IN LONDON.

THE Australian champion boxer, Tom Lees, of Melbourne, and Wm. Goode, of London, who is generally considered one of the best, if not the best of the English 11-stone boxers, engaged in a glove fight at Lambeth on Tuesday, August 29. The venue was kept secret until the last moment, and the hundred or so of privileged spectators paid sums of £1 and upwards for entrance. Goode, whose height is 5 feet 9 inches, has figured in many fights, almost always with success. Lees came to England from the colonies with a great reputation. He stands 6 ft 1in. and weighs 11st. 7lb., Goode's weight being 10st. 11lb. The match was under the Marquis of Queensbury's rules; rounds of three minutes' duration, and one minute interval allowed between the rounds, and ten seconds for a man knocked down to resume the fight. The gloves used were of the ordinary size and make. For the first five rounds Lees' extra length enabled him to have the best of the fighting. Goode contented himself with giving one if he could for each blow he received; for though sorely tired at times, he seldom let a round pass without getting nearly level with his opponent. At the seventh round, however, Lees took up a strong lead, and kept it to the thirteenth. Goode, always came up ready for work, and at once forced the fighting, but before the round was half over, was getting a little the worse of the encounter. At the fourteenth round, with both men palpably weak, Lees held the advantage. Odds of 4 to 1 were laid on him. He now showed signs of punishment. He was bleeding from the nose and mouth, and severely bruised on the muscles of the back through being forced upon the ropes of the 16-feet ring. After the fourteenth round Goode, who is always very strong on the legs, began to wear out the Australian, inflicting on his antagonist in the fifteenth round a ponderous "right-hander" which caused Lees to stagger. Though some Lees' friends sought to interpose between the two, and also sent for the police, the contest was continued. For a minute Lees struggled gamely, but was beaten and fell forward, while Goode was standing clear of him. The referee, a well-known amateur, after waiting ten seconds, gave Goode the fight. Goode at once started a collection, which he handed with a 5l. note to the loser. The fight lasted sixty-one minutes.

VIOLENT SCENES AT IRISH EVICTIONS.

THE evictions on the O'Grady estate at Herbertstown commenced on Tuesday morning, August 29. A force of 130 police and 50 men of the Leinster Regiment were present in charge of Captain Plunkett, divisional resident Magistrate. John Carroll was evicted without opposition, but considerable resistance was offered when it was attempted to evict widow Cremms at Kilballyowen. Stones were thrown directly the bailiffs approached, and when the officers of the law attempted to effect an entrance by a gable window they were repulsed with boiling water. Three bailiffs then mounted the roof and worked with hatchets and crowbars until a hole was made, but then they were attacked by the inmates with iron bars, and were compelled to retreat. A hole was then made in the back of the house, but boiling water again forced the bailiffs back. The police then rushed forward to the aperture, but again a volume of scalding water was thrown, and they fell back. In another moment, however, they had fixed bayonets, and the bailiffs then entered with a rush, the police following directly afterwards. The inmates, consisting of five men and four women, were arrested, and conveyed to jail singing "God save Ireland." The greatest excitement prevailed outside during the eviction, and the police dispersed the people with their batons several times.

The evictions were resumed on Wednesday, August 30. The passage of the troops from Kilballyowen to Herbertstown was impeded, a small bridge being torn up and a blockade of stones placed across the road. An hour elapsed before the police and military could move on, and the ambulance car was got over. The first house visited was that of the widow Margaret Moloney, Ballinschoola, which is situated some three miles from the village of Herbertstown. As on the previous day, the Sheriff was escorted by a large force of military and police, under command of Captain Plunkett, D.M. The house was barricaded, the occupants being the widow, a helpless and bedridden woman, aged over 70 years, her two sons, and a daughter. There was no active resistance made, so the Emergency Brigade, who quickly broke a large hole into the front wall of the cottage with their crowbars, quietly took possession. A number of the visitors were admitted inside the cordon—amongst others the Rev. Canon Scully, Congressman John J. O'Neill, of St Louis; Aldreman Whitehead, of the City of London, his wife, and two sons; Dr. Gould, of Holborn, London, and his wife; and Mr. Tillotson, of Bolton. Mr. David Sheehy, M.P.; and Mr. T. Condon, M.P., were also present, but did not go inside the lines. The rent of the farm is £56, and the widow's family had been in occupation of the farm for over 100 years. The Sheriff, after the eviction had been completed, offered to allow the widow to remain in possession as a caretaker, but her sons advised her not to accept the offer, and the members of her family subsequently carried her out on an old bed, which was deposited in the muddy yard upon some dirty straw. She was subsequently carried to the house of a neighbour. Mr. Beauchamp wanted to have the tick put into a cart, but the woman's children preferred not. The evicting force next proceeded to the house of James Baggott. There was further obstruction on the road, and stones were thrown from inside the ditch at the police, who charged the crowd with their batons.

A FIGHTING SPEECH BY MR O'BRIEN.

AFTER evictions on the O'Grady estate on Wednesday, Aug 30, a public meeting was held in the village of Herbertstown. It was presided over by the Rev. Matthew Ryan. Messrs Wm. O'Brien, D. Sheehy, and J. J. Condon, M.P.'s, were present. In speaking to the meeting, Mr Wm. O'Brien, who was received with loud cheers and waving of hands, said—Fellow-countrymen, Father Ryan has just described to you the sickening and brutal scenes that you witnessed here in Herbertstown to-day. I confess that to me it is heartbreaking to have to stand by with folded arms and to endure scenes of that kind. Ay in any other civilized country in the world, it is not the Widow Crimmins and her children who would be the Criminals for defending their homes, but it is the robbers and base hirelings that are attacking them. (Cheers.) Just think of it. Here this man O'Grady never spent a shilling or even made a blade of grass grow upon these hills around. (A voice, "Never.") He is a worthless, stupied sot—(hear, hear)—who has never done anything but drag rent, the last farthing of rent and that out of better man than himself. The work that he is doing here to-day is simply highway robbery of the basest kind. Mr Balfour—(groans)—dared not stand up in the House of Commons last night to defend The O'Grady. The rents for which those people are evicted are rents which the very Land Bill of the Tory Government itself has branded as intolerable rackrents. There is a Bill just hurried through Parliament with the avowed object of putting an end to exorbitant rents and to harsh evictions; and yet before that Act is printed, before the relief that Parliament intended for you could reach you, O'Grady attempts, as it were, to stab the tenants to death before relief can reach them, and the law of Dublin Castle, instead of muzzling a ruffian of that sort, lends him their soldiers and their police to protect his cowardly carcase and to bludgeon the people for defending the homes in which they were born, and to fling out helpless old women to die on the dunghill. (Groans.) This is the law—this is the law that the Irish people are expected to have reverence and respect for. All I can tell you is I am proud of Mrs. Crimmins and I am proud of the people of Herbertstown, who to the utmost of their ability have stamped and spat upon the law. (Cheers.) But I can tell you that a day of reckoning is coming for all this—a day is coming when the Irish people will be the rulers in their own land—(cheers)—and when they would be no longer at the mercy of officials like Plunkett, who gloat over the sufferings of the Irish people, and who glory in every opportunity of bludgeoning and domineering over and insulting them. (Hear, hear.) O'Grady has an army at his back here to-day. (A voice—"Toe — with them.") Yes he has but I tell you that, big as is his force of bayonets here to-day, there is a greater army than his gathering in England—(cheers) under the banner of William Ewart Gladstone. (Loud cheers.) The honest masses of the English people are gathering under that banner and I promise you that before many months are over that great army of peace and of conciliation in England will arrive before the gate of The O'Grady, and of many a rackrenter and exterminator besides him, and they will summon them to surrender their power and to surrender their stolen goods—(cheers)—and they will reinstate you in your homes in this brave old land of ours for ever. (Cheers.) On with the work, and three cheers for the Plan of Campaign. (Loud cheers.) These cheers don't sound like the wail of a beaten army. No; whatever we may have to suffer yet before the dawn of day, we will suffer, please God, all together—priests and people together, as in the old days; or rather I should not say in the old days, because in the old days all the chances and all the world were against our unfortunate forefathers in the struggle; but to-day, thank God, it is our enemies who are tottering and trembling in the last ditch. The clarion voice of Mr. Gladstone—(c

APHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

ANCE, in a letter to the *Times*, says.—ir Samuel Baker which appeared in he 17th inst. must suggest to every the urgent importance of strengthening legraphic communication with the East. pinions we may hold as to the probability uption in our friendly relations with any ower, we should be unwise to shut our possibility of some political blunder on the representatives of the "classes" or the as the case may be, precipitating this to war under circumstances as disadvantages scribed in his letter.

or may not be difficult to block the Suez there can be no two opinions as to the with which a telegraph service can be disor- by an unscrupulous enemy when the wires riand for any distance through territories the nts of which would in all probability be less unfriendly. We may take it, therefore, ted that simultaneously with the declaration our telegraphic communication with the East be attacked with a degree of success inversely tionate to the strength of our position in the a, the Mediterranean, and Egypt. Should we t time have retired from the latter, we may conclude that telegraphic communication with via Egypt would not be worth a day's purchase; cables would be grappled for and cut in shallow er near the shore, and the land lines across the mus interrupted as fast as they could be repaired. The use of the lines through Russia being denied —for I assume Russia to be the hostile Power—we ould in such an emergency be obliged to rely for mmunication with India on the Turkish wires and e Persian Gulf cables. Should Turkey be unfriendly, should indeed be in a sorry plight, but under any ircumstances we should have to reckon with the ecret emissaries of Russia in Mesopotamia and Beloochistan. The state of Turkey at such a time would scarcely be favourable for the maintenance of their extensive system in working order throughout its entire length, and the systematic neglect of this route in the past, for reasons I need not now discuss, renders it extremely probable the wire would fail us when most urgently required. From Fao, at the head of the Persian Gulf, to Jask on the coast of Beloochistan, the new Government cable provides a sure means of communication, but from Jask to Kurrachee, a distance of 700 miles., the cable laid in 1863 is by reason of its age as unreliable as it is reasonable to suppose the existing land line between those places would be unsafe in the event of political disturbances. Taking one consideration with another, it is to be feared that in the event of a war with Russia, even under the favourable conditions of a friendly alliance with the Sultan, we could only expect from the Turkish and Persian Gulf route communication of an intermittent character.

The interruption at a critical moment of telegraphic communication with our possessions in the East would be nothing less than a national disaster, the consequences of which—were the interruption prolonged—might be a panic shaking our Indian Empire to its foundation. The most effectual way of protecting sub-marine cables or land lines from the attacks of an enemy during war is to so arrange the routes of communication that the results obtainable by the destruction of one or two lines shall not be worth the risk and trouble of the attempt. As a general rule, the number of wires is limited by the requirements of commerce, but obviously our best policy in this case, in the interests of the Empire, is to have at least one route beyond the influence of any Power with whom we are likely to be in conflict, and my desire is to show how this can be best secured by an expenditure altogether incommensurate with the national importance of the object in view.

It may have escaped the notice of many that within the last 12 months telegraphic communication has been extended down the West Coast of Africa to a point south of the Congo river. All that remains to be done, therefore, to establish an additional line of communication with India *via* the Cape, Zanzibar, and Aden is the connexion of the West African Telegraph Company's station, Loanda, with some point in the Cape Colony—say, Port Nolloth, about 1,700 miles distant. A small duplication to the northward will render this alternative line a far more reliable one in the event of war than any of the existing routes, as the combined systems on the West Coast would be free from the objections which might fairly be urged against the lines *via* Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. Excepting across the Cape Colony, communication would at no point be dependent on land lines, and the cables for the greater portion of the distance would rest in considerable depths out of the tracks of hostile cruisers.

The message traffic from the West Coast of Africa, although slowly improving, is not likely for some time to become sufficiently remunerative in the absence of a Government guarantee, to justify extensions to the southward; but this subsidy (which, be it understood, would be for a term of years only) would not amount to one-half the cost of maintaining an ordinary gunboat. If an additional argument were required to justify this expenditure of public money, it is supplied by the fact that the subsidizing of an alternative line to the Cape would assuredly lead to a reduction in the present high tariff to that part of the world, and place the colony in immediate and cheap communication with all the settlements of importance on the West Coast of Africa.

HINDOO SOCIAL REFORM.

MR. B. N. KHAMBATA, writing to the *Times* from the Northbrook Club, says:—"In your to-day's paper I have read the Hon. Mr. Scott's letter, and I fully remember the meeting he refers to being held in November last. Having come here from Bombay only last fortnight I am sorry to inform Mr. Scott that the hope he expresses of finding good work done by unobtrusive workers not caring for publicity is only unfortunately not to be fulfilled, as nothing whatever has been done after the day of the meeting. One great and chief unremediable defect of the natives of India is this—that at the spur of the moment they promise anything you ask for, and an hour later they would generally deny everything. Unless they conscientiously co-operate, the Englishmen could not do anything. The Hindoo gentleman he mentions (Mr. Madhowdas) does his work quietly and unostentatiously even now, as he is working quite in a catholic way. The remedy, then, suggested for the same by "F. M. M." is quite satisfactory—that the enforcement of conjugal rights in the case of marriage contracts in the case of infants should no longer be imposed as a duty on English Courts of justice in India."

MUTINOUS OUTBREAK IN NATAL.

A TELEGRAM received from Pietermaritzburg, via Plymouth, contains further information about the mutinous outbreak among the troops at Fort Napier on the 7th ult. Six men of the 27th Regiment returned to the camp drunk, and when the guard was called out to take them into custody the men seized rifles and bayonets, and before they could be checked bayoneted one man in the head so severely that he was not expected to recover. Two of the mutineers were then prevailed upon to lay down their arms; but the other four escaped with their arms into the town, vainly endeavouring on their way to obtain ammunition from the guard at Government House. Proceeding through the town, they attacked two or three canteens known as military resorts, and smashed the windows and shutters. A member of the military police, who attempted to check them, was stabbed through the heart, and died almost immediately. Several civilians were also stopped and compelled to pay black-mail under the threat of being bayoneted. An alarm was then raised and strong patrols of mounted infantry and dragoons were sent after the mutineers, who then began to get frightened and sought to escape from the town. One of them was captured near the cemetery. The other three men, who were not captured until next morning, were found under a wagon some miles from the city, on the Durban road. They still had their rifles and bayonets with them, but were captured without much difficulty. Besides the two men mentioned, an officer of the 64th Regiment had a bayonet run through his hand, and a civilian also received a wound in the same way.

THE CANADA MANITOBAN DIFFICULTY.

MR. NORQUAY, Premier of the Manitoban Provincial Government, who is in New York, has had a conversation with a reporter of the *New York Herald*, which has been published in that journal. He scouts the idea of an outbreak over the Red River Railroad dispute, and expresses confidence that the legal questions involved will be decided in favour of the promoters of the new line. He also denies that the people of Manitoba are dissatisfied with their Dominion Commission, desiring instead annexation to the United States. Mr. Norquay added:—"Every time there is trouble in Manitoba some rumour gets afloat. Our people are well enough satisfied generally with their present Federal Commission and do not desire a change." He concluded:—"They expect to have considerable trouble in getting the road through. But while prepared to fight for it tooth and nail, I do not anticipate there will be any blood spilt."

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with Imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	762½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	765
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. bk. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	20	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Karachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	400	400	Rs. 20	735
Bellary	50	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	1174
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	1184
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	200	600	600	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 45	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press Co.	1,500	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,150	400	400	Rs. 5	455
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	320dv
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p ct	130
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150	p ct	121
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	52		165	nil.	78
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	2-3p.	100
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	11 p.c	525
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	15 p. ct.	205
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 2½	92½
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	7 p.c.	2,825
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	Rs. 5	710
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	5 p.c.	10½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	14 NI
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	..	900
Dyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	Rs. 10	83
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	...	41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	10 p.c.	Rs. 11
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	..	11
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	..	190
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 26	335xd
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.c.	105
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5 p. c	18
Port Canning Co.	8,000	100	1,000	Rs. 15	45
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 19	310
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	p.c	101
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	9 p.c.	99
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,185
Western India Flour Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	125	125	nil.	70
	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,875

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,308	1,900	1,000	...	1,375
Albert, Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	432½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	10	100	Rs. 4	100
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	50	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	50	50	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	860
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	2	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	5	50	Rs. 2	950
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	875
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	70	700	Rs. 17½	775
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	5	50	Rs. 25	595
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	620
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,600	5	35		350n.
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,414½	50	50	Rs. 2	650
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limit d.	9,700	15	15	..	180
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited.	2,000	500	5	..	30
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	402	1,000	1,000	..	...
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	42	1,000	1,000	..	..
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hinguphat Mill Co., Limited.	1,000	500	5	..	552½
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	575	50	Rs. 37½	720
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,360	500	50	Rs. 25	1,420
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	485
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	290xd
Increased	600	50	50		600
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	1,483	25	2	Rs. 14	420
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	466	1,000	20	Rs. 55	200n
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,005
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	820xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	810
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	905
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	140xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,125
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	65	100	100	..	590
Morarjee Gocouldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Manekjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,225xd
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,300	1	100		38
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited.	1,500	1,	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Narayen Cotton Mills Limited	600	1	1,000	...	485
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	500	100	1,000	...	200
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	5,720	62	625	Rs. 25	583
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6	135
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co, Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	2,429	125	125	...	75
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	945
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	895
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	650
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	2,100	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	500
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	..	..
	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	735

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Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12	0	No. 3 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
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Exquisite	per box of	25	Rs.	6	0	Zenobia (cigarette)	per box of	100	Rs. 9 0
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Trabucos Alexandrie	„	25	„	3	4	La Flor de Java	„	100	„ 4 8
Semiramis	„	100	„	11	0	La Dunce (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	„	100	„ 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1885.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf	per lb.	Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb.	Rs.	1	8
Smoking Mixture	„	„	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„	„	2	0
Medium									

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

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